



Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

SUFFERING EYES,
with the progress of modern scientific discoveries, should be at a minimum. But SUFFERING EYES will continue just the same if people will not avail themselves of those previous discoveries. We can fit you with glasses that will improve your sight and relieve you from pain.

N. LAZARUS,
Optician,
12, Queen's Road C.

No. 19,899. 號九千九百六十九第 日一廿月六年酉辛 HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 25TH, 1921. 一拜禮 號五廿月七年拾國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS JUST LANDED

**ALLSOPP'S
BRITISH
PILSENER BEER**
BREWED AND BOTTLED AT
BURTON-ON-TRENT

SOLE AGENTS:
**CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR &
CO., LTD.**
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Tel. No. 76.

CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.

A large consignment of ELEY'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12, 18 and 20 bore, loaded with the Sportman's favourite powders—E. C. and SMOKE-LESS DIAMOND.

THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS & AMMUNITION STORE,
Nos. 5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade.

A LING & CO.,
19, Queen's Road Central,
HONGKONG.

**FURNITURE AND PHOTO
GOODS STORE.**
Glass Etching, Sign-Board and
Mirror Maker.
Canton Marble in Various Shades.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
In Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging
Undertaken.
Telephone 1219.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION,
15, Morrison Hill Road.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	every 15 minutes.
8.00	" 9.30	" 15 "
9.30	" 11.00	" 15 "
11.30	" 12.30 p.m.	" 15 "
12.30 p.m.	" 2.30	" 10 "
2.30	" 5.00	" 15 "
5.00	" 8.10	" 10 "

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.
SATURDAY.
Extra Car—12 midnight.
SUNDAY.
7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
10.30 " 11.00 " 10 "
11.30 " 12.00 noon " 15 "
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 10 "
1.00 p.m. " 5.30 " 15 "
5.30 " 6.00 " 10 "
6.00 " 6.30 " 15 "
6.30 " 8.10 " 10 "

NIGHT CARS.
As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order representing Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1921, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 11			No. 12			No. 13			No. 14			No. 15			No. 16			No. 17		
	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	
TON (Chi Sha Tan) dep.			8.00			8.15			8.30			8.45			9.00			9.15			
SHEN CHUN			8.10			8.25			8.40			8.55			9.10			9.25			
Shen Chai			8.20			8.35			8.50			9.05			9.20			9.35			
Shen Chai			8.30			8.45			9.00			9.15			9.30			9.45			
Shen Chai			8.40			8.55			9.10			9.25			9.40			9.55			
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Shen Chai			9.50			10.15			10.30			10.45			10.55			11.10			
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Shen Chai			11.30			11.55			12.10			12.25			12.35			12.50			
Shen Chai			11.40			12.05			12.20			12.35			12.45			1.00			
Shen Chai			11.50			12.15			12.30			12.45			1.05			1.10			
Shen Chai																					

THORNYCROFT

JOHN L. THORNYCROFT & CO., LIMITED.

SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS,

LONDON, SOUTHAMPTON AND BIRMINGHAM.

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15 B.H.P. 30 B.H.P. 50 B.H.P. Engines
in Stock

For quotation apply—

SHANGHAI OFFICE.

ANOTHER SPECIAL OFFER FOR THIS WEEK.

Everybody should take advantage of the very low price at which we are offering.

20 dozen Fancy Foulard Ties.

The very Smartest and Newest designs to choose from

20 dozen only

Regular Price **\$4.00** each.
Special Offer **\$2.95** each.

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OPERATING—

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE
RUSSELL STREET GARAGE
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Telephone No. 32.
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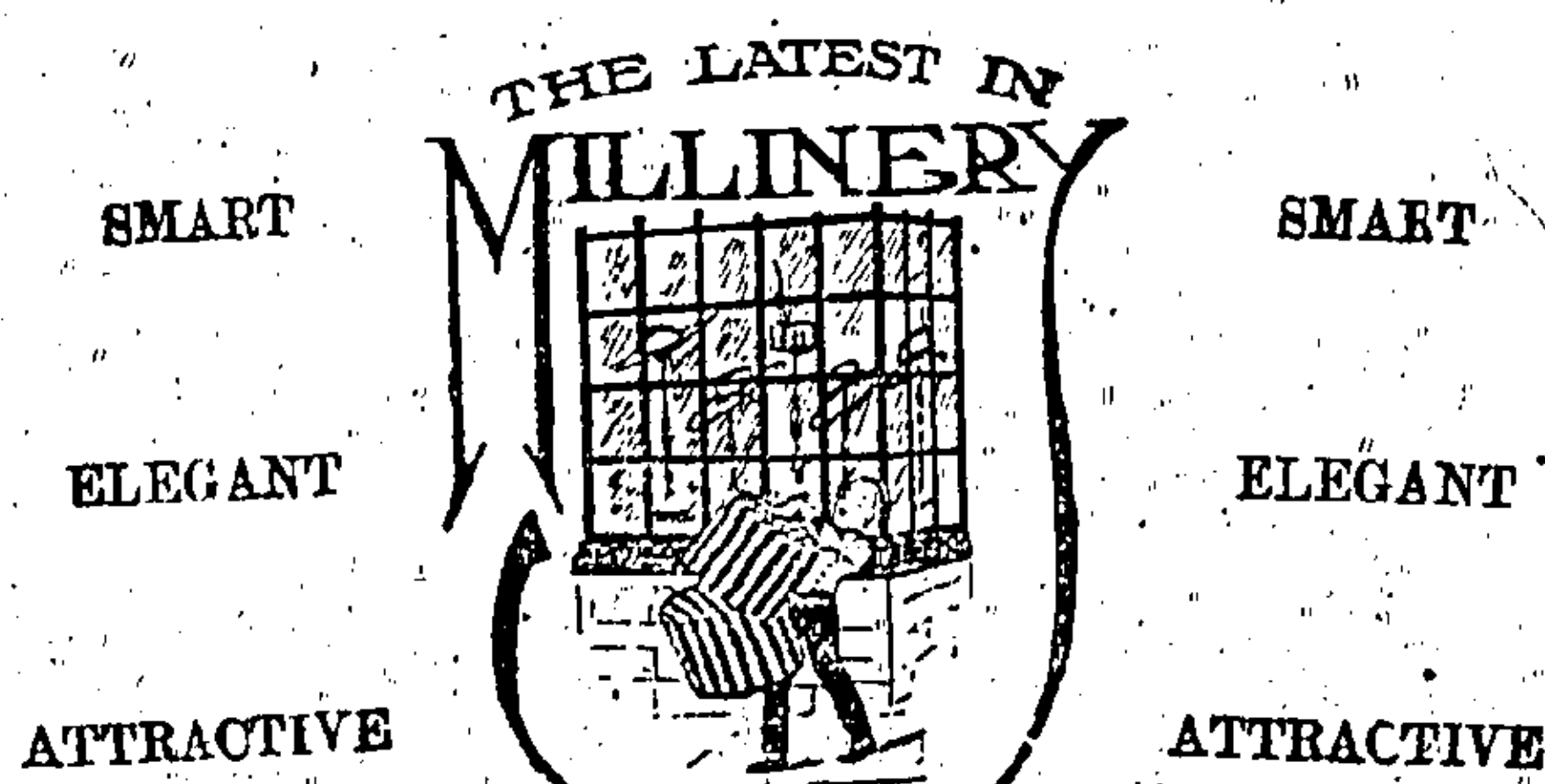
SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA
FOR

ROLLS ROYCE
STUDEBAKER CORPORATION
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Cars.
Cabs.
Commercial Trucks.
Tyres & Rubber Goods.
Motor Car Mascots.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOW ROOM IN PEDDER STREET.

JUST ARRIVED per s.s. "KALYAN" NEW MILLINERY



We have just unpacked a consignment of Ladies' Smart Ready-to-Wear Hats in the latest styles and Modes.

SMART BUT INEXPENSIVE

\$3.95 to \$12.50

NEW MILLINERY FOR CHILDREN

\$4.50 to \$13.50

NEW NET MUSLIN FRILLING

25 cts. to \$1.25 yd.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG.

THE STORE FOR VALUE.

SETTLEMENT OF THE PEKING SCHOOL STRIKE.

SALT SURPLUS AS SECURITY FOR PAYMENTS.

The school strike at Peking was settled on July 18th except for formal exchange of notes between the Ministries of Finance and Education. This was assured when the Joint Council of Teachers accepted the proposals of the mediators, with the request that a statement that had been made verbally be put into writing.

The point raised by the teachers at the Joint Council meeting, and transmitted by them through the chairman to the mediators, related to the use of the Salt surplus as the security for the \$2,000,000 in bonds which was offered as a guarantee for the school payments. The teachers had been informed verbally that the Salt surplus for the thirteen and fourteenth years of the Republic would be used for this purpose. In the document containing the proposed terms of settlement, however, no mention was made of a specific security for these bonds. The Chairman suggested that the teachers would consider it sufficient if the mediators would add a clause to the document covering the verbal assurance which had been given, or would write a supplementary letter on the point.

After discussing the matter at length, the mediators, instead of doing this, wrote a note to the acting Minister of Finance, to be transmitted through the acting Minister of Education, requesting him to give a formal reply to the Ministry of Education stating the specific years and months during which the Salt surplus would be set aside as the security for the \$2,000,000 in bonds.

On receipt of a satisfactory reply the strike would be declared at an end.

DEFEATED WARLORD DENOUNCES PEKING.

SAYS PEKING POWERLESS TO UNIFY COUNTRY.

The Canton Times says:— In his telegram tendering his resignation, War-Lord Lu Yung-ting recently defeated by the Cantonese troops, denounced the Peking Government for not coming to his aid with military supplies and funds with the result that he was forced to flee for safety. The war-lord charges the Peking Government of being faithless for having enticed him to open attack upon the Cantonese which was similar to stirring up a hornet's nest, and then leaving him stranded without sending him reinforcements, arms, ammunitions and funds.

The telegram also mentions the case of General Ho Feng-lin of Shanghai withholding the munitions that were sent on board a Japanese steamer by the Peking Government for Kwangsi. Since the Peking Government dare not to punish General Ho Feng-lin, who is only a subordinate military officer, for his officiousness in interfering with the transportation of munition by the Peking Government, War-Lord Lu Yung-ting believes that the Peking Government is unequalled and powerless in its attempt to unify the whole country.

At the same time, the defeated War-Lord announces his retirement from political life and requests the Peking Government to appoint an able man to take his place in saving the province of Kwangsi from the hands of the Cantonese troops who are now masters of the province.

MR. LENOX SIMPSON.

STATEMENT AS TO POSITION.

With regard to a statement issued by the British Foreign Office, referring to the position of Mr. Lenox Simpson, Dr. Yuan, Counselor of the Viceroyship, has informed Reuters representative as follows:—"Mr. Simpson's present position is that of a statistician to the President's office in the Republic of China. He is, however, addressed as 'Kuwun,' meaning 'adviser.' By courtesy, he is often officially so addressed.

"During this summer, Mr. Simpson was entitled to a vacation, and taking advantage of this, he proposed to visit both America and Europe, and asked what he could do for the Chinese Government whilst on leave. He was therefore instructed to study and to report on American and European opinion regarding China and her aspirations.

"Regarding the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, we have not yet been fully informed of what he has said before the public, but his opposition to it, which is of ancient date, is in line with the views of the Chinese Government and the sentiments of the entire people of China.

NEW PORT IN SHANTUNG. SUPPORT FOR UNDERTAKING.

With regard to the opening of a port at Taipingchow (Shantung), it is reported that a company has been fully organized to carry out the scheme. It is said that the Shantung provincial authorities and the various ministries concerned in Peking are ready to support the undertaking. The company has already collected three million dollars and proposes that the Government should furnish the remaining two hundred thousand dollars. It is understood that the Ministry of Finance has offered to provide Treasury Bonds for that amount, and that the Shuiwachu is considering the question of establishing a Customs station at the port.

URGA CAPTURED.

SEVERE DEFEAT OF UNGERN.

An official telegram from Harbin to Peking says the forces of the Far Eastern Republic captured Urgan on the 15th inst., defeating Baron Ungern, and inflicting heavy losses on his troops, who retreated into Manchuria.

BOY'S REMARKABLE RECOVERY.

SPLEEN RUPTURED IN A QUARREL.

A boy's remarkable recovery from an injury was mentioned at the Magistrate's, before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, on Saturday, when a date was fixed, a week hence for the trial of his assailant, who had narrowly escaped a charge of manslaughter. A month ago, two boys quarrelling on a Kowloon Dock had a quarrel and one hit the other with a shovel. The victim was knocked senseless and at the Kwong Wah Hospital, to which he was removed with all speed, it was found that his spleen had been ruptured. The surgeons did all they could for him but they never expected him to recover, and his dying deposition was taken. However, the boy made an unexpected and rapid recovery, and Inspector Aris told the Magistrate, on Saturday, that the boy would be able to leave hospital in a week's time.

AMMUNITION SEIZURE.

KWANGSI UNIFORMS BEING MADE IN HONGKONG.

A police raid led to the discovery, during the week-end, of 24 rifles, 7,000 rounds of ammunition and 100 Kwangsi soldiers' uniforms at a Chinese boarding house in Connaught Road Central. The man registered as the occupier of the rooms, and his assistants, were making the uniforms. They were arrested and will appear at the Magistrate, to-day.

HONGKONG TRADE.

The following extracts are from the Chamber of Commerce fortnightly report:—

Cotton piece goods and fancy cotton goods.—Prices on this side have weakened. Some sales of White and Grey Shirtings are reported at lower rates than those prevailing recently. Daily clearances have improved. An early cessation of hostilities between the two Kwangs is hoped for.

Cotton Yarn.—Values appreciated about \$3 to \$10 per bale all round as a result of shortage of stock and firmness of producing centres. A moderate volume of business was transacted.

Quotations are:—No. 10s. \$142 to \$153. No. 12s. \$160 to \$170. No. 18s. \$183 to \$215. No. 20s. \$205 to \$235. Arrivals 3,000 bales. Sales 5,000 bales. Shipments 500 bales. Unsold Stock 2,000 bales. Bargains 10,000 bales.

Woolens.—There has been no business done for some time and the market remains unchanged.

Law Cottons.—Values are quoted as follows:—Indian descriptions, \$21 to \$25 per picul. Chinese descriptions \$23 to \$25 per picul.

Metals.—Business during the last fortnight has been lifeless. No enquiries and no sales reported.

Yellow Metal.—Nominal and.

Petroleum Products.—No change.

Flour Market Report.—Stock: About 55,000 sacks.

Quotations: American Patent \$4.75 per sack, American Cut off \$3.25 per sack, American Straight \$3.30 per sack, Shanghai Flour \$3.30 per sack.

Sundries and Cases.—Window glass.—Market quiet. Sales of 14,200 in, to 20,300 in, assortment have been reported at \$9.30 per case.

Java Sugar.—Market firmer on good enquiry.

Philippine Sugar.—Market active. Saltpetre.—Stock 3,500 bags. Market steady.

RESTORING ENEMY PROPERTY IN CHINA.

In connexion with its recent telegram to the provinces under the control of the Central Government, the Enemy Property Bureau has received replies from Nanking, Anking, Tientsin, Wuchang and Fukien, saying that the instructions of the Bureau are being carried out by the restoration of the property of former enemies to the original owners.

Since then, says Reuters correspondent, the Bureau has sent similar telegrams to Szechuan, Kwangtung, Yunnan and Hunan.

FAR EAST TELEGRAMS COMING BY RUSSIA.

It is learned officially from Warsaw, says Reuters correspondent at Peking, that the Polish papers report that representatives of the Great Northern Telegraph Company and the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, on the one hand, and of the Russian Soviet Government, on the other, have reached an agreement regarding the re-opening of telegraphic communication between Europe and the Far East through Russia.

PLATE GLASS WINDOW.

"Looking through my Toric lenses is like looking through a fine plate glass window," said an American lady, in the course of her remarks while in a tramcar the other day. She said just the right thing. It cost a bit more to build a plate glass window and it cost a bit more to make a pair of Toric lenses than the ordinary flat kind. Torics are more than worth the small difference in cost to you in the added comfort you derive from their use. Toric lenses of any prescription are manufactured by The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturers and Refracting Opticians, 33, Queen's Road, Central. —Adv.

BY APPOINTMENT

Apollinaris

NATURAL MINERAL WATER

Since its foundation in 1872, the Apollinaris business has

ALWAYS BEEN BRITISH-OWNED.

THE APOLLINARIS CO., LTD.

Obtainable in Quarts, Pints & Splits at

HONGKONG HOTEL. WING ON CO.
REPULSE BAY HOTEL. SINCERE CO.
EMPRESS STORE, KOWLOON,
and all the Leading Clubs & Stores.

Sold by
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. GILLARD & CO.

HAVE GREAT PLEASURE

in informing the PUBLIC

that they have just received

THE WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT

AS

SAUCE and PICKLE MAKERS

TO

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

THESE SAUCES and PICKLES

May be obtained from

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

and

All other Stores.

SHOULD THEY BE UNOBTAINABLE FROM YOUR DEALER,

PLEASE COMMUNICATE WITH

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

TEL. 636.

Just unpacked

HABANA CIGARS

"La Corona" "Henry Clay" "Bock"

17 different varieties.

From 20 cts. to \$1 each.

Tabaqueria Filipina,

38, Queen's Road Central.

SANITARY WASHABLE HALL'S DISTEMPER

THE KING OF WATER PAINTS.

The scientific ideal of a wall covering is one that is not only beautiful, but easy to keep clean, germ proof, absolutely fast in colour, and when applied a thorough disinfectant. No wall covering conforms so closely to these requirements as Hall's Sanitary Washable Distemper which has the important advantages of being most economical and durable.

Hall's Distemper is applied with a whitewash brush, saving much in the cost of labour.

It sets hard, kills microbes and vermin, and disinfects.

It is made in a wide range of 70 colours, including rich dark as well as light tints. The colours never fade, enabling furniture and pictures to be moved about a room without showing discoloured walls.

Hall's Distemper decoration may be washed by lightly sponging down with clean tepid water. It remains clean, sweet and fresh for years.

Shade card and full particulars post free on application to:—

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.

14, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL,

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE "MUI TSAI" QUESTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR.—The news that a Mass Meeting of Chinese is to be held to discuss the above Question is good news to those, like myself, who have been diligently collecting facts for some months past.

Unfortunately, however, the first good impression created by the announcement of such a meeting is removed by two important factors, namely:—

1. That the meeting is being avowedly called for the purpose of defending an old Chinese practice, and,

2. That the questions proposed to be put to the meeting do not really go to the root of the status of *mui tsai* or to the heart of the possible abuses which may flow from that system.

With all due deference to them, the questions 1 to 5 which are suggested by my Unofficial Colleagues on the Council are not nearly searching enough, but seem merely intended to make certain Members of Parliament in London (who have indulged in rather loose general statements and who certainly have not been assisted in their search for facts by the official answers to their questions in the House of Commons) look foolish. Furthermore, the language of Questions 1 to 3 is far too general, as a negative answer could be given to both of them merely by proving that, in some instances, such was not the case. As regards question 4, the proper question to be put is not: "Are servant girls slaves?" but: "What rights has the purchaser of a *mui tsai* over her?" The answer to question 4 will be awaited with interest, but is not conclusive as to the action which the Government of a British Colony should take. The answer to Question 5 is obviously in the negative, as cruelty to any person, whether *mui tsai* or not, is obviously contrary to the criminal law. On the Questions, therefore, suggested by them, my Chinese colleagues are quite safe in announcing that "in the event of the above-mentioned matters being found to be facts, we should request the Hongkong Government to pass a law to abolish the system altogether."

The Questions which I would beg leave to suggest, at the Mass Meeting of Chinese should put to themselves are as follows:—

1. Has the person who purchases a *mui tsai* absolute dominion over her? For example, has he the right to order her

(a) To be his concubine,
(b) To be his mistress,
(c) To do any work about the house of any description whatever,

(d) In short, to do anything whatever which he directs which will not bring either him or her within the grasp of the criminal law?

2. Are not *mui tsai* frequently purchased for economical reasons, i.e., merely as a means of obtaining cheap domestic service?

3. Is not the *mui tsai* system sometimes used as a cloak for purchasing girls for the purpose of their becoming prostitutes?

4. Cannot the purchaser of a *mui tsai* resell her to somebody else? If he wants to resell her, has the parent or other person who originally sold her the right to be consulted with reference to such re-sale?

5. What are the rights of the parent or other person who originally sold the *mui tsai* as to redeeming such *mui tsai*, i.e., buying her back

(a) from the person to whom he originally sold her,
(b) from the person to whom she was re-sold?

The above Questions, if fully answered, will, I think, enable each one of us to judge for himself

(i) What is the status of a *mui tsai*,
(ii) Whether the *mui tsai* system ought to be continued,
(iii) If so, on what terms,
(iv) If not, in what form.

In a British Colony.—Yours faithfully,
H. E. POLLOCK.

The questions for discussion at the meeting convened by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak and the Hon. Mr. Ho Pak are as follows:—

1. Is it a fact that servant girls are brought up for prostitution?

2. Are servant-girls slaves?

3. Are servant-girls kept for the sexual purposes of their masters who, when tired of them, sell them?

4. Has the Chinese Government passed any law to abolish the practice of keeping servant-girls?

5. Can the owners of servant-girls ill-treat them as they please?

6. Any other matters relating to the question of servant-girls.—Ed. H.D.P.

CANTON GOVERNMENT AND FOREIGN LOANS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR.—I am directed by H.E. Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to inform you that the report as contained in your issue of the 12th inst. to the effect that President Sun Yat-sen had concluded a loan from the Japanese Pacific Co. for \$12,000,000 with the Canton-Kowloon Railway and the Huyen District as security, is entirely false. It is to be added that no foreign loans, far less Japanese loans, have been contracted by this Government.

It is interesting to note that the news emanated from the Peking Government, which has been living on Japanese loans borrowed on the most ruinous terms and which evidently desires to pass on some of the odium from itself to this Government.—Yours faithfully,

T. F. LIN, Secretary.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Canton, July 21st, 1921.

SPECULATION OR GAMBLING?

JUDGMENT IN THE EZRA BANKRUPTCY CASE.

EXCHANGE CONTRACTS NOT BETS.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. Peter Grain, H.M. Assistant Judge, in the Supreme Court, at Shanghai, on July 15th, in the matter of the Netherlands Trading Society and the Nederlandsche Indische Handelsbank, the Official Receiver in re Judah Isaac Ezra.

Mr. A. L. Dickson, Official Receiver, appeared with Mr. H. Lipson Ward for the appellants.

Judgment was as follows:—

These two cases came before me on a motion by the Netherlands Trading Society that the decision of the Official Receiver dated April 14th, 1921, rejecting a proof of their Society against the estate of Judah Ezra a debtor in bankruptcy, for Tls. 90,849.12 may be reversed and the proof admitted.

And a similar motion by the Nederlandsche Indische Handelsbank that a proof of this bank for Tls. 493,131.37 may be admitted and the Official Receiver's rejection reversed.

Both cases raise the same points of law and fact, it has, therefore, been agreed that they shall be heard together.

The facts are as follows:—On August 7th, 1920, the debtor sold to Netherlands Trading Society, two sums of £25,000, on August 9th, a sum of £25,000 and on August 19th a sum of £10,000 the date of delivery in each case being December, 1920.

In the Nederlandsche Bank case the debtor sold the sums £25,000, £25,000, £10,000, £30,000 and £30,000.

In the case of the Netherlands Society there was a promissory note and judgment had been obtained for the amount due.

In the Nederlandsche Bank there was no promissory note and no judgment.

On the dates when the various accounts to be delivered under the contracts became due, the debtor failed to fulfil his obligations to deliver these sums of money and shortly afterwards filed his petition in bankruptcy. In due course proofs of the debts of the two Banks came before the Official Receiver who rejected them on the ground that they were monies due on contracts which were illegal by reason of the gaming acts.

On behalf of the Official Receiver it is argued that these were merely contracts to pay the difference in exchange when the money became due, that in reality they were bets on the rise and fall of exchange.

With regard to the judgment in the Netherlands case, there is no doubt that this Court sitting in Bankruptcy has power to go behind the judgment and enquire into the consideration for the contract, even when the debtor has consented to judgment (ex parte Lennox, 16 Q.B.D.315).

In fact Mr. Ward did not argue the point but admitted that there was power for the Court to enquire into the contracts. A considerable number of cases have been cited in the course of the arguments on behalf of both parties, the majority of which are more or less in point.

The first case we have to deal with is *Grice v. White* (1851) 6 B. & W. 11, 525, in this case the fact as to whether both parties had entered into contracts as a purely gambling transaction was left to the jury.

But the Judge in directing the jury stated that if neither party intended that stocks and shares should be bought and sold then it was not a bargain but a mere gambling transaction. This Crosswell (J.) and the other judges agreed was the right direction, i.e., if the intention of both parties was that the agreement should be settled by the payment of differences, it was a gaming transaction. On the evidence before them in that case it was abundantly clear that it was an agreed settlement by paying difference and the jury so found. In this case now before me there is no jury and this fact as to the intentions of the parties has to be found by myself on the evidence before me.

This question, whether, when the Bank and Ezra entered into the agreement, the understanding was that the money was to be paid or merely the difference of exchange I will deal with presently.

In *Thacker v. Hardy* (1878) 4 Q.B.D. 655, Lindley J. went into the question more fully. He there refers to these transactions on differences as "Time bargains" and says: "What are called 'Time bargains' are, in fact, the result of two distinct and perfectly legal bargains viz., 1st, a bargain to buy and sell, and secondly, a subsequent bargain that the first shall not be carried out."

The Lords Justices Bramwell, Brett and Colin L. J. agreed with the law laid down by Lindley J., stating in their judgments "there must be two separate contracts or bargains one to buy and sell and the other not to deliver but merely pay the differences." Is there any evidence in this case now before me on which I can find that this second bargain or contract was entered into between the Bank and the debtor?

I want more than inference. I want some definite facts which show that the original contract, which, on the face of it, is a perfectly legal contract of money on a certain date, has been superseded by a second contract by which both parties agreed merely to pay differences.

The next case I come to is *Forget v. Osting*, L.R. (1895) A.C. 318, which, although not directly in point is of very great assistance by reason of the judgment of Lord Herschell, L.C. of Gaming contracts generally.

He draws particular attention to the difference between "Gambling" and "Speculation." He said in his judgment: "It may well be that the appellant was aware that in directing a purchase to be made, the respondent did not intend to keep the shares purchased but to sell them when, as he anticipated, would be the case, they rose in value; that the object was not investment but speculation."

To enter into such transactions with such an object is sometimes spoken of as gambling on the Stock Exchange; but it certainly does not follow that the transactions involve any gaming contract.

A contract cannot properly be so described (gaming contract) merely because it is entered into in furtherance of a speculation.

A great point has been made in this case that the debtor was merely gambling, that he was not a member of any merchants' firm, in fact nothing more than a clerk in his brother's firm. That he was not carrying on any large transactions which necessitate the obtaining of large sums of money. Is there any reason why this should effect the mind of the bank beyond ascertaining that he was likely to meet his obligations. There is, I think, no doubt that he was speculating or in a broad sense of the word, gambling.

He was living in a style of a man of some wealth, and obviously had been, if not at the time of the transactions with the Bank, a man of considerable wealth, no doubt through successful speculations.

The Bank may assume considered that he was a man in the position to meet his obligations, and deliver the money if called upon. They made these contracts for the delivery of the money, their consideration being his right to call for the delivery of the money when due, the debtor's consideration being his right to compel the Bank to receive. True, incidentally one might make a profit on the exchange and the other might lose.

Lord Herschell goes on to state: "It is a legitimate commercial transaction to buy a commodity in the expectation that it will rise in value and with the intention of realising a profit by its resale. Such dealings are of every day occurrence in commerce."

The legal aspect of the case is the same whatever the nature of the commodity, whether it is a cargo of wheat or shares of a joint-stock company."

Bramwell and Colin L. J. in *Thacker v. Hardy* also both use the illustration of a tree growing in a specified orchard.

Lord Herschell continues: "Nor again, do such purchases and sales become gaming contracts because the person purchasing is not possessed of the money to pay for his purchases, but obtains the requisite funds in a large measure by means of advances on the security of the stocks or goods he has purchased. For example, a merchant who has to pay the price of a cargo purchased before he resells it, obtains in the ordinary course the means of doing so by pledging his bill of lading," and Lord Herschell further refers to the judgments of Lindley J. and Bramwell L. J. in *Thacker v. Hardy* stating that he agreed with the law laid down by them, namely that when contracts stand as an agreement by which one of the parties has a right to take the stock bought by him and keep it as an investment it cannot infringe the gaming acts.

In the case now before me, unless I can find some evidence that the original contract has been superseded by a later one, the Bank had a right to demand delivery of the money on the date specified.

The *Universal Stock Exchange v. Strachan* (1899) A.C. 166 emphasizes this point that there must be some understanding that the commodity sold is not to be delivered, in order to bring it within the gaming act. In that case Cave J. in directing the jury said "in order to be a gaming transaction such as the law points at it must be a gambling transaction in the intention of both parties of it."

Notwithstanding those ostensible terms of business was there a secret understanding that the stock should never be called for or delivered and that differences only should be dealt with? He further points out that if this secret understanding did exist it was a gaming contract and as such illegal. When the case came before the House of Lords, Lord Halsbury characterised it as "a most accurate direction." That is the point at issue in this case now before me.

In *re Cronin ex parte Wand* (1899) the facts of the case in which the question of fact as to whether transaction with regard to "difference" on sale and purchases of stocks and shares were on the facts gambling contracts and is not of much assistance to us in this, as it was decided entirely on its own facts.

In *re Griev* (1899) this is also a case dealing with differences on sale and purchases of stock which is an illustration of a contract showing that there was an agreement to pay differences only. Lindley M.R. in his judgment stated very clearly the difference between a contract illegal by reason of its being a gaming one and a contract which does not come within the gaming act. He says of course, if it is an agreement simply to buy and sell stock for delivery and payment the statute has no application but on the other hand, if the real effect of the contract is to stipulate for the payment of differences it is a gambling transaction.

He then deals with the evidence which shows that there was an agreement to deal in differences only.

He points out that the agreement runs thus: "I beg to advise having sold to you 20 Canada at a certain price. If that had been all, it would be an ordinary sale note: there would be nothing on the face of it to show it did not mean what it said."

"plus 4th if stock taken up." The expression "if taken up" shows plainly that the parties do not intend that the stock shall be taken; that the buyer need not take it up at all unless he chooses, but if he does he has to pay an extra 4th. This is not on the face of it therefore a bargain for sale and purchase at all.

There unless an additional 4th was paid the contract was purely one for the payment of differences. It was a contract of the kind referred to by Cotton L. J. in *Thacker v. Hardy*.

The essence of gaming is that one party is to win and the other to lose upon a future event, which at the time of the contract is of an uncertain nature.

There was no consideration, no right from one to demand anything from the other beyond payment of the difference unless the 4th extra was paid.

It may be that the consideration adjudged sufficient is of the most meagre degree.

In the case of *Buitendijk v. Bank-renting v. Hildesheim* (1903) 19 L.T.R. 841, Sir Henna Collins then Master of the Rolls held that the mere right to call for the shares if one wished was sufficient to avoid the gaming act.

It was a case of speculations in "Options" and the Master of the Rolls said in his judgment: "It is a bargain for good consideration for the right to call for certain shares. It was not a bet nor was it a gaming contract. The consideration was paid for a real right to call for particular shares on a given date. It was like a bargain for a right to call for so many tons of iron at a certain price on certain day. Now this is a very strong case, there was no doubt that the parties were really speculating in options alone. But nevertheless the right remained to call for the stock and as long as that right remained there was sufficient consideration to prevent it being a mere bet or gamble."

Now in the case before me, on the face of the contract it is an undertaking of Ezra the debtor to deliver £38,000 on 1st December to the Netherlands Trading Society, and in the case of the Nederlandsche Indische Bank a certain sum was also to be delivered on a certain date.

There is nothing to show on the contracts that there was any intention on the part of the Banks not to call for delivery of the money. In fact as regards the Netherlands Trading Society the correspondence distinctly tends to show that they did intend to insist upon delivery of the money.

The Bank on 23rd November, 1920, writes to the debtor asking him which Bank he is going to pay it into, and further states that if he does not pay it in before 3 p.m. on 1st December they will be compelled to buy on that afternoon or the next day.

And on 2nd December they write to the debtor saying that as he has failed to pay the money in they have been compelled to buy in the market at that day's rate.

This case has been one of some difficulty and is no doubt of some importance, one of the difficulties has been that as far as I can ascertain the particular point in this case, namely speculation on Exchange does not appear to have been before the Court or raised in any reported cases.

But on a careful study of all the cases cited in the course of this hearing I am of opinion that one is enabled to arrive at a clear issue.

The first point to be decided is the question of fact. Many what was the form of the contract originally entered into by the parties, and was that original contract superseded by any secondary contract?

Secondly having decided on the form of the contract does that contract entered into infringe the Gaming Acts.

I have already referred to the form of this contract, and I am of opinion that the contracts as they stand are contracts for delivery of certain sums of money on certain dates. The consideration being the right of one party to demand delivery and of the other party to compel acceptance.

There is no evidence before me on which I should be justified in coming to a conclusion that a further contract was entered into that the difference of exchange only should be paid.

As regards the law I am further of opinion on the cases cited that the fact that the commodity bought and sold was money makes no difference whatever.

The contract was not a bet, although doubtless it was a speculative one, but nevertheless it was a legal contract for a legal consideration and does not therefore come within the Gaming Acts and thereby become illegal.

The order will therefore be that the notice of the Official Receiver rejecting the proof of the Netherlands Trading Society dated 14th April, 1921, and the notice of the Official Receiver rejecting the proof of the Nederlandsche Indische Handelsbank dated 1st June, 1921, be reversed and the above named proofs admitted.

On the question of costs, Mr. Ward said, in answer to his Lordship, that he thought there would be sufficient money left in the assets to pay the costs.

His Lordship: Is there no application for appeal?

Mr. Dickson: No, your Lordship.

It may be that the consideration adjudged sufficient is of the most meagre degree.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

RE THE CHINESE MERCANTILE COMPANY,
at No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I have withdrawn from my Partnership in the CHINESE MERCANTILE COMPANY of No. 2, Queen's Road Central as from the 15th July, 1921.

CHIN SIK YUNG.
[1232]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

August Bank Holiday, Competition at Deep Water Bay Course.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN wishing to take part in the above but who have not yet been allotted a Handicap should send to the undersigned, returns for two rounds played over Deep Water Bay Course along with a note of their last Club Handicap.

This information should be sent in on or before 25th July. Handicaps then allotted will stand good for above Competition only.

J. B. ROSS,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, July 23rd, 1921. [1232]

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

A LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT (Handicap Doubles) will commence in August for two cups kindly presented by Messrs. D. J. VALLANCE & A. D. HOPKINS. Competitors choose their own partners.

Entry List and further particulars will be found in the *Parliament*.

Entries CLOSE on SATURDAY, 30th July, 1921.

Hongkong, July 23rd, 1921. [1232]

NATIONAL LOANS OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1914)

AND OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1915).

SUBSCRIBERS to the above TWO LOANS are hereby notified that the Drawing of Bonds for redemption will take place at Peking on the following dates—namely—

THIRD YEAR LOAN, Fourth drawing—on 1st December, 1921.

FOURTH YEAR LOAN, Third drawing—on 1st September, 1921.

The numbers of drawn bonds with date and place of repayment will be announced in due course by the Ministry of Finance.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs,
Peking, 14th July, 1921. [1232]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

CABARET DINNER DANCING.

WEDNESDAY, 27th July.

THE CHARLINS

will Present

THE LATEST BALLET AND BALL ROOM DANCES. [1232]

SS. LYSER.

FOR SALE.

By Private Tender.

As she now lies in the Singapore roads off Tanjong Pagar.

SPECIFICATION.

Wooden steamer (teak, oak and elm).
Length between perpendiculars... 23 ft 9 in.
Breadth overall... 33 ft 4 in.
Depth... 20 ft 8 in.
Draught loaded... 10 ft 0 in.
Net tonnage... 103 1/2
Gross tonnage... 177 1/2
Dead weight... 2200 tons.
Capacity of bunkers... 300 tons.

Built by BROSARD MORIN & CO., Hain Ho shipyard (Tientsin) in November 1920. Triple expansion steam engine 1000 H.P. built by Shanghai dock. 2 boilers Scotch type built by Shanghai Dock, pressure 185 lbs.

Electric light.
Steam steering gear.
6 cargo hoists.
Capacity of the holds... 53,000 cubic feet.
Capacity of the hold... 23,000 cubic feet.
Accommodation for 5 first-class passengers.
Shelter deck for deck passengers.
Certificate of classification Bureau.

VERITAS S.S. CO. LTD.
Tenders will be received up to the 31st July, 1921, by the Establishments BROSARD MORIN, (Incorporated in Tientsin), Singapore. Messrs. Ets. Brosard Morin do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender. [1147]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.
Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, C.P.O.'s Room, Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church.
Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories.
Motor Launch "Daydream".

68

PUBLISHED TO-DAY
HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S

LOCAL NEWS

The Paper to send Home.

INTIMATIONS

THE INAUGURATION DINNER

of the
BRITISH LEGION,
in Hongkong.

will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL

on

THURSDAY, 4th AUGUST, 1921, at 8 P.M.

Morning Dress will be worn. [1235]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid, and a comparison of the print of the existing Memorandum of Association with the print of the draft new Memorandum of Association will show wherein the draft new Memorandum of Association differs from the existing Memorandum of Association. Should the Meeting approve of such new Memorandum of Association with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely—

(1) That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting

and also for the following further purposes, namely—

For the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid. In such print the portions of the proposed new Articles which differ from the existing Articles are indicated by underlining in black ink and by marginal notes. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely—

(2) That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street aforesaid, on SATURDAY, the THIRTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2). Should the first of the above Resolutions (No. 1) be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority, the alterations in the Company's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that the said SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING to be held as aforesaid will be continued for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the following further Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions, namely—

(3) That each of the existing 20,000 fully paid up shares of \$50 each constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 be divided into 5 fully paid up shares of \$10 each so as to make such Capital \$1,000,000 consisting of 100,000 fully paid up shares of \$10 each.

(4) That after the division aforesaid, the Capital of the Company be increased from \$1,000,000 consisting as aforesaid, to \$2,500,000 divided into 250,000 shares of \$10 each by the creation of 150,000 new shares of \$10 each—such new shares (subject as hereinafter mentioned) to be issued at such time or times and on such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may think fit.

(5) That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of \$1,000,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the General Reserve, and accordingly, that for the purpose of effecting such capitalisation such sum of \$1,000,000 be distributed as bonus among the shareholders of the Company in proportion to the shares in the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 held by them respectively on the date hereinafter referred to, and that a bonus be declared accordingly. And further that the Company's Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorised to satisfy such bonus as far as possible by the distribution in manner aforesaid of fully paid up shares of \$10 each credited as fully paid up among the persons who are registered as the holders of the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 on such date as the Company's Board of Directors shall decide—such last mentioned shares to rank pari passu with the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 in respect of all profits of the Company earned since the 31st December, 1920, and such distribution to be in satisfaction of the aforesaid bonus.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a THIRD EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, aforesaid, on WEDNESDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting in so far as regards Resolutions Nos. 3, 4 and 5 above and of confirming, if thought fit, such last mentioned Resolutions as Special Resolutions.

Dated this Fourteenth day of July, 1921.
By Order of the Board,
H. TAGGART,
Manager. [1192]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

LYSON CO.

OWING to the death of Mr. CHIU CHUK YAT, Chief Manager of the above Firm, the only persons now authorised to Sign for the Firm are—
Mr. TAM CHUK NAM, Sub-manager.
Mr. SIU KAM, Secretary.
whose joint Signatures are necessary to all Documents or Transactions executed for and on behalf of the Firm. [1221]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND OF FOUR DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1921, will be Payable on TUESDAY, July 26th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 19th to TUESDAY, the 26th July 1921 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, July 12th, 1921. [1175]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND OF FOUR DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1921, will be Payable on TUESDAY, July 26th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 19th to TUESDAY, the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Acting Secretary to
The General Managers.
Hongkong, July 12th, 1921. [1175]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND OF TWELVE DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1921, will be Payable on TUESDAY, July 26th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 19th to TUESDAY, the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Acting Secretary to
The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.,
General Agents for
The West Point Building Company, Limited.
Hongkong, July 12th, 1921. [1177]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1921, will be Payable on TUESDAY, August 2nd, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, August 2nd, to TUESDAY, August 9th, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
G. E. ELLIAMS,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, July 18th, 1921. [1197]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for
BORN CK. KI, LI, LN, LR, LU,
LW, MA, MK, MO.

WANTED.—FOR LOCAL INSURANCE OFFICE, experienced Chinese Clerk. Reply in own handwriting to Box MK, c/o Daily Press Office. 90

WANTED.—Married Couple require small FURNISHED FLAT or Apartment, Mid-level or Peak. Willing to share small house. Apply Box MI, c/o Daily Press Office. 88

FOR SALE.—ONE LEVIS MOTORCYCLE, just arrived, latest Model, two Speed Gear, 276. Apply Box ML, c/o Daily Press Office. 91

TO LET.
LARGE GODOWN at Wan-chai (known as Mody Godown).
Apply to—
LEE HYSAN & CO.,
202, Queen's Road C. [1150]

TO LET.
GODOWN at Tsimshui.
For particulars apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD. [1146]

INTIMATION

EAU DE COLOGNE

(Cloche d'argent brand).

A perfume that will satisfy

the most critical. In elegant

crystal globe bottles.

Very refreshing this hot

weather when sprayed with a

vaporizer.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

Telephone 13.

11

BIRTHS.

BORN.—At Shanghai, on July 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. BONE, a son.
BORN.—At Shanghai, on July 18th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. BRAN, a son.
GRAY.—At Shanghai, on July 18th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. T. GRAY, twin daughters.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 25th, 1921.

KOREA AND THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Is none of the many telegrams or mail communications we have been receiving regarding the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance do we remember to have seen any reference to the activities of the Koreans in connection with the subject. There is in Korea, now a Colonial possession of Japan, a national movement which may one day create for Japan in Korea another such a problem as Ireland constitutes for Great Britain. The leaders of this movement have not been inactive during the last few months in impressing upon Government's concerned with the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance the special concern they feel in regard to the matter. By a recent mail we received from London a printed copy of an "Appeal of the Korean people" for liberation from Japan and for the re-construction of Korea as an independent State." This appeal is addressed particularly to the Premiers of the British Empire recently in conference in London, but an appeal in similar terms has also, we believe, been made in official quarters in the United States. It has been made "in the name and on behalf of the Provisional Republican Government of Korea and of the twenty million Koreans within and without Korea," but what evidence exists for the claim that a "Provisional Republican Government of Korea," which we believe does not exist on Korean soil, possesses the support of

the entire race of Koreans is not at present apparent. It is admitted in the Appeal that Japanese administration has brought material benefits to Korea in the construction of fine arterial roads, and new bridges, the extension of the railway system, telegraph and telephone lines. But Japan has done a great deal more than this. She has reorganised the whole administration of the country from top to bottom, and by precept and example she has developed and improved the industries of the country to a degree which can hardly fail to impress the people of Korea who benefit from these reforms less than they impress outsiders who read the story of the work and the achievements of the Administration. It is difficult to believe that the majority of the Koreans regard these material benefits as "poor consolation for the destruction of their liberty and national existence." In the present state of political education in Korea the consideration of "national existence" is not likely to trouble the bulk of the population, so long as they can count upon the Government in power to give them just laws, and impartial administration of those laws, and a general sense of protection and security for their lives and property which constitute the very foundation of contentment and happiness. But a race of twenty millions, though it may suffer a loss of political existence, is never likely to lose altogether its racial pride, which may be expected to increase with its growing prosperity. In such a great task as Japan has so successfully attempted in Korea it was inevitable that opposition should be aroused in many quarters, but the governing principle in such a task must be "the greatest good of the greatest number," and in Korea Japan has certainly justified by her works the claim to be regarded as an enlightened colonising Power. The great material benefits she has conferred upon Korea cannot be disputed. Even if it be said, as the Korean appeal says, that Japan understands the art of keeping a "good shop window," or that much of the work that Japan has done in Korea has been for "military purposes" it detracts nothing, it seems to us, from her claim to be regarded as a benefactor of Korea. Before the annexation of the territory by Japan, Korea might have been described as the shuttlecock of three Powers: She was impotent to defend her own interests, and annexation by Russia, China or Japan was inevitable. The Koreans may be thankful that they have fallen under a control which can be regarded as the most beneficent.

The appeal made by the "Provisional Republican Government of Korea" for liberation from Japan is in the circumstances not likely to be seriously heeded by the Powers to whom the appeal is made, but we can readily conceive that many of the statements made in this appeal have not been without influence upon the minds of many of the Premiers of the British Empire who have met to confer upon the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The history of Korea under the Anglo-Japanese Alliance as it is described in this forceful appeal cannot but leave an influence on the mind of the reader who meditates on the value of a written international pledge. It recites the fact that in the first Anglo-Japanese Treaty of 1902 the two Powers mutually recognised the independence of China and Korea, and declared themselves to be entirely uninfluenced by any aggressive tendency in either country. It goes on to point out that "Japan," in treaties and agreements with Russia and China further recognised and emphasised the independence of Korea; that when Japan in 1904 declared war against Russia one of her avowed objects was "to maintain the independence and territorial integrity of Korea." Moreover, in February of that year Japan entered into a Treaty with Korea by which she definitely guaranteed the independence and territorial integrity of the Korean Empire. The cynic finds amusing now in the declaration made in that Treaty that the Imperial Japanese Government would "in a spirit of firm friendship ensure the safety and repose of the Imperial House of Korea." Its repose was speedily effected. In the following year the Japanese assumed control of the foreign relations of Korea, and in 1907 this was extended to a full Protectorate over all the country's affairs. Three years later Korea was incorporated as a province of Japan and the Imperial House of Korea was dethroned. The Appeal tells

of the revolt of the Korean people in 1910 and says that "on Saturday, March 1st, 1910, the Korean people met together all over the land and proclaimed independence of the Korean people and nation. They met without arms. There was no violence of any kind. . . . In accordance with the will and choice of the Korean people a Republic was declared and a Provisional Government formed with Dr. STOMAN RYU as President." It is this Government that the Korean Commission which makes this Appeal claims to represent. They say that "the Japanese replied to our protest with a brutality rarely equalled in modern history. We may pause to ask whether this is not the language of exaggeration? The terms of the Appeal are certainly very striking and very forceful, and while the hope of "liberation from Japan" through action on the part of the Premiers of the British Empire is doomed to disappointment, it is unlikely that such an Appeal as this has been read by those to whom it is specially addressed without leaving on the mind an impression prompting an irradicable doubt as to how far the pledged word of Japan may be trusted. The annexation of Korea after the most solemn pledges to preserve the independence of the country and the advances Japan has made in the neighbouring Chinese province of Manchuria, pointing eventually to similar absorption, unquestionably supply the reasons for the distrust of Japan which has made the question of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance a matter that other nations are unable to view with the same complacency as they did at the time the first Treaty of the kind was signed.

Capt. E. R. G. R. EVANS, C.B., D.S.O., Commander of H.M.S. *Carville*, returned from Shanghai on the *Sunni Maru*.

The last health return reports no death from plague and one from cerebro spinal fever. There is also one case of diphtheria (British).

Tenders for the cutting of a trace from Jardine's Lookout Hill to Taitam Gap with a branch to Shaukiwan Road are being called for by the Government.

The *Shanghai Journal of Commerce* states that the Peking Government has ordered that all pawn-tickets to the value of \$1 or more shall bear stamp tax.

The Ministry of Communications has registered the Shanghai-Paoan Tramway Company for constructing tramways along the new roads between Shanghai and Paoan-shien.

The name of Mr. R. A. de Castro Basto, of Mody Road, Kowloon, Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery of the University of Hongkong, has been added to the list of local practitioners.

Mr. R. E. Lindell, who has been carrying on with difficulty for some days, at the Magistracy, owing to indisposition, was unable to attend on Saturday and Mr. A. Dyer Ball presided in the second Court.

It is announced that H.M. the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Farr to be an Un-official Member of the Legislative Council for a period of 4 years, with effect from December 2nd, 1920.

A film of the great Shakespearean play "The Merchant of Venice," in six parts, with novelty acts by Miss Cora Williams & Co., is the attraction at the World Theatre at 9.15 from Tuesday till Thursday. At the 5.15 show the attraction is "The Devil's Daughter," featuring Theda Bara.

The management of the Wing On Co., Ltd., Shanghai, are organizing a cotton mill, which will be known as the Wing On Cotton Mill. The new mill will have a capital of \$3,000,000 in 20,000 shares. It is understood that some 60 mow of land has already been purchased as a site for the establishment.

Mr. Chow Teh-shan, chief of the construction department of the Chefoo-Wohsien Railway has informed the Ministry of Communications that the railway of that railway will be completed by the end of July with the exception of two iron bridges. Mr. Chow asked the Ministry when the rails and the rolling stock would be ready.

The American naval men now in Hongkong were promised entertainments at the World Theatre, at the invitation of the Government, for parties of 300 on Saturday and Sunday nights. Typhoon warnings on Saturday evening made it impossible for the men to leave their ships and the continuance of bad weather again prevented them from attending the theatre last night.

One of the most disastrous fires which has ever occurred in Tientsin took place last week, foreign residences in Woodrow Wilson Street being involved. The houses were tenanted by Mr. Stall, American Trading Co., Mr. and Mrs. Graham-Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Gerskovitch, and Mr. and Mrs. Micholovsky, and those have had their household goods practically gutted. Mr. Graham-Taylor was the only tenant who had his property insured.

MUTINY IN MOROCCO: HEAVY SPANISH LOSSES IN HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE: VIEWS OF WASHINGTON OFFICIALS.

OUTLOOK IN SILESIA: GERMAN REPLY TO FRENCH NOTE.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SERIOUS SPANISH REVERSE.

KABYLE TRIBESMEN ATTACK TROOPS.

MADRID, July 23rd.

King Alfonso has hastily left San Sebastian for Madrid to preside at the Cabinet convoked to discuss a serious reverse of Spaniards in Morocco.

Kabyle tribesmen attacking advanced positions in Melilla are reported to have inflicted several hundreds of casualties in desperate hand to hand fighting.

It is rumoured that the Spanish commander General Sylvestre committed suicide when cut off and surrounded. The depression in Madrid has somewhat been relieved to-day on the receipt of the news that the Spaniards were reinforced and repulsed the attacks.

SPANISH REINFORCEMENTS.

MADRID, July 24th.

Two thousand troops have been urgently despatched to Melilla from Ceuta, and further reinforcements are being sent.

The Minister of War described the retreat from Anual as the most disastrous, in which many casualties were sustained.

NATIVE TROOPS MUTINY.

PARIS, July 24th.

A message from Madrid says that the Cabinet has decided to send several warships to Morocco.

The Minister of War, in a statement, says that the latest news is that the position is not good. General Havarro is taking General Sylvestre's place. The report that Moroccans bombarded the town of Melilla is unfounded.

In the House of Commons on June 10th, the POSTMASTER-GENERAL would rather be governed by the DEVIL than by BUREAUCRATS because the latter was always trying to foist on the people what he thought was for their good. He was looking for bureaucrats in the Post Office and he gave the House to understand that when he came across them there would be slaughter, grim and vast.

It appears that Spanish native troops were at Anual, commanded by General Sylvestre, when a mutiny broke out. General Sylvestre fought at the head of his men, who were surrounded, and the munitions gave out. General Sylvestre ordered retirement in the face of overwhelming odds, but General Sylvestre and his staff, who refused to leave him, remained behind. Details are lacking, but it is known that General Sylvestre, two side-de-camps, and two colonels were among those killed.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE IRISH NEGOTIATIONS. MR. DE VALESA'S DEPARTURE FOR DUBLIN.

LONDON, July 22nd.

Mr. de Valera, departing for Dublin, was given a farewell by a small, but enthusiastic crowd of partisans whom he addressed in Irish and English. He said that the immediate future was uncertain, but he was most confident of the ultimate success of the cause.

IRISH CHIEF'S DECLARATION.

LATER.

Mr. de Valera, who was in good spirits, was given a huge reception on arrival at Dublin. In response to appeals from the crowd for a speech, he declared, "By acts, not talking, will the nation achieve freedom. If we act in the future as in the past two years, we shall not have to talk about peace; we shall have it."

RUSSIAN MOBILISATION?

ANOTHER REPORT.

HLSINGFORS, July 22nd.

It is semi-officially declared that partial mobilisation is proceeding in Soviet Russia principally against the Far Eastern Republic.

INTERNATIONAL VARSITY ATHLETICS.

NEGRO SPRINTERS WORLD RECORD.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., July 27th.

Harvard-Yale beat Oxford-Cambridge at the international Varsity athletic meeting by 8 to 2 events, respectively, in the 100-yards. Throwing the Hammer, 120-yards. Hurdles. Putting the Shot, High Jump, the 2-miles, the half-mile, the Long Jump, the Quarter-Mile and the Mile.

Gourdin, Harvard's Negro "star" sprinter, won a neck to neck race in the 100-yards in 10.45 secs.

Gourdin won the Long Jump, creating a new world's record—36 ft. 3 in.

GREAT GREEK VICTORY.

COMPLETE TURKISH ROUT.

ATHENS, July 23rd.

An official statement says that fourteen Turkish infantry and two cavalry Divisions counter-attacked on July 21st, but were repulsed. They were pursued and had to make a disorderly retreat eastwards and north-eastwards, abandoning many dead and wounded. The triumphant Greek Army continues the pursuit unrelaxingly.

NEW ELDORADO.

CANADIAN GEOLOGIST'S DISCOVERY.

LONDON, July 23rd.

Montreal reports from Victoria, British Columbia, state that Mr. Howard Colley, the geological expert, who has returned, declares that the whole territory from Fort Normal to the Arctic and Mackenzie Basin is underlaid with oil, natural gas and coal.

An unprecedented rush to stake claims has taken place. Transportation is most difficult, and food is scarce. Severe storms are frequent. Nevertheless, prospectors are pouring in, many of them ill-equipped for the task.

RUMANIAN HARVEST.

CABINET'S DECISION.

BUKHAREST, July 24th.

Exceptional harvest has resulted in the Cabinet reserving to itself the exclusive right of exporting all wheat above domestic requirements.

EARLIER CABLES.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES

WAGES BOARD DECISION.

LONDON, July 22nd.

The Agricultural Wages Board, at which the farmers and workers were represented, decided to "issue forthwith by statutory notice a proposal to reduce the minimum rate of wages in the case of adult male workers by six shillings weekly, and others proportionately, provided that the minimum for adult males is nowhere under 42s. weekly. A month is allowed in which objections may be lodged. Six hundred thousand workers affected.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS TO GERMANY.

U.S. BANKERS PROVIDE CREDIT.

NEW YORK, July 22nd.

A bankers' syndicate has arranged to extend a credit of \$9,000,000 to finance grain shipments to Germany.

GERMAN EXPORTS IN 1920.

NEARLY 70,000,000 MARKS.

BERLIN, July 22nd.

It is semi-officially stated that German exports for 1920, excluding gold and silver, amounted to 69,300,000 marks.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BRITAIN

SOME IMPROVEMENT.

LONDON, July 22nd.

There were 2,020,000 registered as unemployed in the United Kingdom on July 15th, a decrease of a 100,000 as compared with the previous week.

LATEST CABLES. DROUGHT IN ENGLAND. GREAT BALMORAL BLAZE.

LONDON, July 23rd.

Heavy rainfall has taken place in Ireland and in North, East, and West England, but the drought has not been broken in London, despite black lowering clouds which make the heat more oppressive. In the vicinity of Balmoral a fire broke out, yesterday, on the moor. There was a tremendous blaze the whole night, and the fire-fighters were helpless, until rain to-day helped them to master the conflagration.

FIVE VESSELS SEIZED.

ACTION BY U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.

NEW YORK, July 23rd.

Five of the largest vessels chartered by the United States Mail Steamship Company have been seized by representatives of the Shipping Board for alleged violation of contract and non-payment of various charges, namely, *George Washington*, *American*, *Susquehanna*, *President Grant*, and *Agamemnon*.

It is stated that four other vessels of the same company will be seized, when they arrive.

Mr. Quarles, assistant president of the company, says that the seizure is inexplicable and will be fought "to the last ditch."

FOREIGN EFFORT TO SECURE CONTROL.

LATER.

The vessels seized by the Shipping Board are all ex-German liners.

Mr. Quarles states that it was reported a few weeks ago that certain forces "foreign in nature" were determined to secure the fleet.

EAST INDIES STATION.

NEW FLAGSHIP.

LONDON, July 23rd.

The light cruiser *Southampton*, the new flagship of the East Indies Station, will leave Simons Town, Cape of Good Hope, on August 1st, and is due in Colombo at the end of August.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE VIEWS OF WASHINGTON GOVERNMENT.

NEW YORK, July 23rd.

The suggestion to hold a preliminary conference in London is not regarded with favour in Washington, while as regards the suggestion of postponing the conference, owing to the difficulty of the Dominions' Premiers attending the conference, until the autumn, American officials point out that the question of the personnel of the British delegation is a matter for the British Government.

It is understood that November 11th is still regarded as an appropriate date for the conference.

MR. MASSEY'S ADVICE.

LONDON, July 24th.

The freedom of the City of Bath has been presented to the Maharao of Cutch, Mr. Hughes of Australia, and Mr. Massey of New Zealand. At a luncheon at the Guildhall, Mr. Massey said that he was not afraid to trust native races with self-government. The opening of the Panama Canal had made a tremendous difference to the countries of the Pacific. He acknowledged cheerfully the work done by the League of Nations, but we must defend ourselves. If some Power took possession of a part of the Empire and Great Britain could not recover it, the Empire would go to pieces. A strong navy meant life and death to us in South Pacific. He wanted the Empire representatives at Washington to speak with one voice as one man.

EARLIER CABLES.

JAPAN AND RETURN OF SHANTUNG.

LONDON, July 22nd.

Reuter learns from a Japanese source that the United States has not yet replied to the latest Japanese note. Negotiations are continuing at Washington, but Japan is not proposing any programme, regarding that as not her business.

Concerning the return of Shantung to China, which seems to have been one of the most discussed questions, the informant declared that Japan on one or two occasions had expressed readiness immediately to return the territory to the Chinese, with the necessary security for Japanese capital and nationals, but that China insisted that the territory should be returned direct to Germany.

U.S. OFFICIALS HOPEFUL.

WASHINGTON, July 23rd.

The officials are awaiting the result of the discussions of the Japanese Privy Council. It is understood that there is reason to believe that an agreement may be reached by which Japan will join in a full discussion both of limitation of armaments and of the Pacific problems, possibly with reservations.

LATEST CABLES. GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP. AMERICAN CONTEST.

NEW YORK, July 23rd.

In the American Golf Championship Barnes (America) won with 289, in the final round, over the first nine for 34, playing super-golf.

Hagen and McLeod tied for second place with 298. Duncan's score was 305. At the half-way stage, Duncan was sharing fourth place with 150 and was six behind Barnes, who was already leading.

DAVIS CUP.

CANADIAN COMPETITOR MEETS WITH ACCIDENT.

TORONTO, July 23rd.

Milne, the Canadian Davis Cup competitor, has broken two boxes in his right hand, thus leaving the Canadians only three of those selected on the eve of the meeting with the Australians.

FIRST ROUND.

LATER.

In the first round, Hawkes (Australia) beat Bennett (Canada), 6-5, 6-4, 7-5.

SINGLES RESULT.

TORONTO, July 24th.

Anderson (Australia) beat La Frambois (Canada), 4-6, 7-5, 6-0, 6-3.

TILDEN BEATEN BY BOY CHAMPION.

RHOADS ISLAND, July 24th.

In the final of the local championship, Vincent Richards, the boy ex-champion of America, beat Tilden 6-3, 6-1, 6-0.

UPPER SILESIAN PROBLEM.

M. BRIAND'S VIEWS.

PARIS, July 23rd.

Replying to the British Note, urging the convening at Boulogne in a few days of the Supreme Council, M. Briand will reply expressing himself equally anxious for a speedy settlement of the Upper Silesian problem, but again insisting that guarantees be taken in advance, ensuring that the Allies' decision will be respected by both Poland and Germany.

FRENCH NOTE TO LONDON.

PARIS, July 23rd.

A French Note to London, again, urges the despatch of reinforcements to Silesia before convening the Supreme Council with a view to enforcing the Allied decision, also, establishing a commission of experts to consider the technical side of the problem.

The Note urges that the situation is very serious. It says that the forces at the disposal of the Inter-Allied Commission are insufficient even to maintain order, and intimates that France has, again, demanded that the German Government shall prepare for the possible transport of a French Division to Upper Silesia.

GERMAN REPLY TO FRANCE.

BERLIN, July 24th.

Dr. Rosen, Foreign Minister, replied to the French Note, and said that the request to transport French troops must be made by the three occupying Powers, not by one. He inquired if the request has been made in the name of Great Britain and Italy also.

EARLIER CABLES.

ITALIAN SUPPORT FOR FRANCE.

PARIS, July 20th (delayed).

Adopting the French Government's viewpoint, Italy has instructed her Ambassador at Berlin to call the German Government's attention to the danger to peace of German troops concentrating on the Upper Silesian border.

While quite eager for the solution of the Silesian problem as soon as possible, French opinion still believes from past experience that any solution will be futile if means to enforce it are not first provided by the Allies.—Havas.

LATEST CABLES.

AUSTRALIANS IN MANCHESTER.

RAIN INTERFERES WITH PLAY.

LONDON, July 23rd.

At Manchester, owing to rain falling throughout the night and an intermittent drizzle in the morning and afternoon, there was no play to-day. Parkin, who was sent for, has arrived at Old Trafford.

EARLIER CABLES.

AUSTRALIANS V. YORKSHIRE.

AN EXCITING FINISH.

SHEFFIELD, July 22nd.

Before five thousand people in sunny weather, on a good wicket, the Australians made 163. Rhodes took three wickets for 12 runs and Wilson three for 35. Yorkshire were dismissed for 113 (Holmes 43). Gregory took four wickets for 10 runs and Mailey four for 54. The Australians won by 175 runs ten minutes from time.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 22nd.

At Hastings, Sussex defeated Gloucestershire by 7 wickets.

Playing at Lord's, Middlesex beat Essex by 65 runs.

Surrey scored a first innings victory against Lancashire at the Oval.

At Workop, Northants beat Derbyshire by 48 runs.

At Birmingham, Leicestershire defeated Birmingham by 98 runs.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(TELEGRAPH AGENCY'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN MINISTER IN PEKING.

BERLIN, July 24th.

According to the *Fossische Zeitung*, Herr Wege, the chief of the Commercial Section of the Foreign Office, has been appointed Minister in Peking.

CHINESE EGG PERIL.

PARIS, July 24th.

The health authorities have come to the conclusion that the use of Chinese eggs makes cakes and pastry dangerous in the hot weather. It is stated that an analysis shows that 24 hours after the frozen eggs have thawed a single teaspoonful of the mixture contains 36,000 harmful microbes.

M. Martel, the health inspector, who conducted the investigation, recommends that pastry-cooks and restaurant keepers should be forbidden the use of Chinese eggs, except for biscuit-making, where the very high temperature is sufficient to kill the germs.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:

9.45 a.m., July 23rd.

Typhoon in about 110 deg. Long. E. and 20 deg. Lat. N., moving W.

10.30 a.m., July 23rd.

Typhoon in about 117 deg. Long. E., 20 deg. Lat. N., moving West.

The typhoon which came so near to the Colony on Saturday and Sunday considerably changed its course. All the small craft in port went to the refuge, and several of the larger ships sought shelter in Kowloon Bay. The Star Ferry, however, continued to run without interruption. Hongkong's position on the map lies between 22 deg. 9 min. and 23 deg. 17 min. N. lat., and 114 deg. 18 min. E. long. Yesterday morning at 10.40 the position of the typhoon was announced to be "within 60 miles lat. 21, longitude 114," and the black drum was hoisted, which indicated that the gale was expected from the E. (N.E. to S.E.). Its full force, however, was fortunately not experienced by Hongkong. The signal was lowered at about 6.30 p.m., the weather then being comparatively calmer and the typhoon danger being over. No official meteorological report was available yesterday, and we are therefore without more precise information.

COAL MINE CONCESSION IN KWANGTUNG.

It is interesting to learn that Mr. Li Hong Mi has been appointed managing director of the Yeh Long Tan coal mine in the Province of Kwangtung. Concessions have been granted to work the mine in accordance with the original mining enterprise law of the Republic of China—that is to say, this mine does not fall within the class recently made subject to public entry by Dr. Sun Yat Sen. The mine in question has been personally inspected by Mr. Li Hong Mi and a mining engineer graduate of Yale and Columbia Universities, who was specially engaged for the purpose. According to this expert's report, the coal proves on analysis to be a high grade steam coal. We understand that negotiations are being entered into for supplying the coal to some of the shipping firms and coal merchants in the Colony. The service of a London mining engineer have been secured to direct the working and operating of the mine, jointly with Mr. Li Hong Mi.

PEKING'S HUNT FOR MONEY.

The Cabinet at Peking on the 16th inst. approved the flotation of a domestic loan of \$30,000,000. A special bureau will be organized to arrange suitable guarantees for the payment of interest and the repayment of the loan.

It was recently reported in the Chinese press that Mr. Chu Chi-chien, who went to France some time ago to receive from the University of Paris the honorary Doctor's degree for President Hsu Shih-chang, has concluded a loan there for \$20,000,000, and is shortly to arrive in Japan where he will conduct direct negotiations for the return of Tientsin to China for an economic agreement. The Chinese National Students' Federation has protested against this, whilst Chinese students in Japan have threatened to treat Mr. Chu and his associates as "national traitors" in the same manner as Tsoo Yulin, Chang Tsung-shiang and Lu Tsung-yu were treated several years ago.

CURIOS FOUND IN CANTON.

A large number of rare curios, probably several hundred years old, were dug up by workmen who were working on the construction of a tomb outside of the East Gate, Canton, for the late Mr. Chu Chih-shan, the well-known Chinese scholar and prominent revolutionary leader, who was murdered last year by agents of the Kwangsi militarists when the Kwangsi troops in the province. Among the curios discovered were many porcelain specimens beautifully decorated with inscriptions on them were also found. The workmen have received orders to take particular care of these precious curios as the local authorities intend to have them placed on exhibition in the rooms of a proposed library which will be dedicated to the late Mr. Chu.—Canton Times.

CHURCHES AND POLITICS. PREMIER'S ADVICE TO RELIGIOUS BODIES.

In an address to the General Assembly of Calvinistic Methodists at Portmadoc recently, Mr. Lloyd George advised the religious bodies of the country to refrain from taking part in discussions on controversial subjects, which more properly belonged to the sphere of politics. The coal-mining dispute and the Irish question were among the instances he quoted in which participation by a church could be of little service to the cause in question, while leading to weaken the proper influence of the Church in greater matters.

Briefly, his advice to the churches was to concentrate on creating the right atmosphere for the settlement of vexed questions, rather than taking part in the heated controversies which raged about them. This applied not only to industrial disputes and the Irish question, but to the problems of international relations and the cause of world peace.

Speaking in Welsh, Mr. Lloyd George said that there would be great questions in the future affecting the relations of capital and labour, how to create and how to distribute wealth. The great controversies of the immediate future would rage round these issues. Once they introduced debate upon those into the churches they would inevitably divide and destroy them. He would venture to give four illustrations, as to what the churches in his humble opinion could do, and what they ought not to do. Recently there was an important convocation of very highly-placed divines, who proceeded forthwith to discuss the coal strike. They expressed an opinion upon the best method of settling the strike. The particular view had reference exclusively to the best method of distributing the profits in these mines. It was not a question which they were in the least competent to discuss. That was an example of interference by a religious organization in the task of government which, if followed, would be replete with mischief to both Church and State. Now he was going to give a perhaps more dangerous illustration, and here he must ask for their forbearance. He alluded to the Irish question. He was going to express no opinion about the wrongs or the rights of the controversy; he was only going to point out what an unifying subject it was for introduction into the debates of religious conferences.

A party in Ireland representing two-thirds of the population of that island demanded complete severance from the United Kingdom and the setting up of an independent republic in that island close to our shores. At a recent election they reaffirmed that demand. Every effort I have made publicly and otherwise to secure a modification of that demand has completely failed. They have emphatically stated that they will agree to nothing else. Whether it ought to be conceded or not may be a very proper subject for debate in senates and in political gatherings, but I know you will agree with me that it is certainly not a matter for discussion at a religious conference. Some people say that if the Irish people ask for it that it is in itself a sufficient reason for its being granted. I suppose that if the Scotch people and the Welsh people put forward similar demands, logically these people must support the claim. On the other hand, the vast majority of the people of this country take up the position of Abraham Lincoln in reference to a similar demand, and insist that inasmuch as it would be disastrous to the interests of the 41,000,000 of people who are in this country as well as the 4,500,000 who are in Ireland, that there should be a separation between islands that are so essential to each other economically and strategically, they ought in the general interest to resist it. There can be no doubt in the mind of any reasonable man that if Ireland were given complete independence, with its own army, its own navy, and with control of its own ports, with powers to enter into treaties with foreign countries whether they were friendly or hostile to us, then would place Great Britain in a position of peril. I hesitate to think what might result in the event of a repetition of either the great struggle with Napoleon or the struggle with Germany." (Cheers.)

DRUG TRAFFIC IN CHINA.

Terms of imprisonment ranging from five to twelve years and fines from \$1,000 to \$3,000 are to be imposed on all persons convicted of smuggling, selling or using narcotic drugs, according to a circular letter sent out by the Ministry of Justice at Peking, to magistrates throughout the country. The letter calls attention to the fact that foreign Governments are complaining of the increase in the opium and general narcotic traffic, and that in addition to this it is undermining the efficiency of all classes. The police and magistrates throughout the country must make every effort to stop the evil, the instructions say, before the traffic gets entirely out of hand.

SERIOUS TIENTSIN FIRE.

An unfortunate accident occurred at Tientsin in connection with the firing of the artillery salute for the 14th of July celebrations. The breach-lock of one of the guns, which was stationed in front of the B.A.T. Co.'s premises in the Russian Concession, blew out, seriously injuring three Chinese who were passing by. The gun was worked

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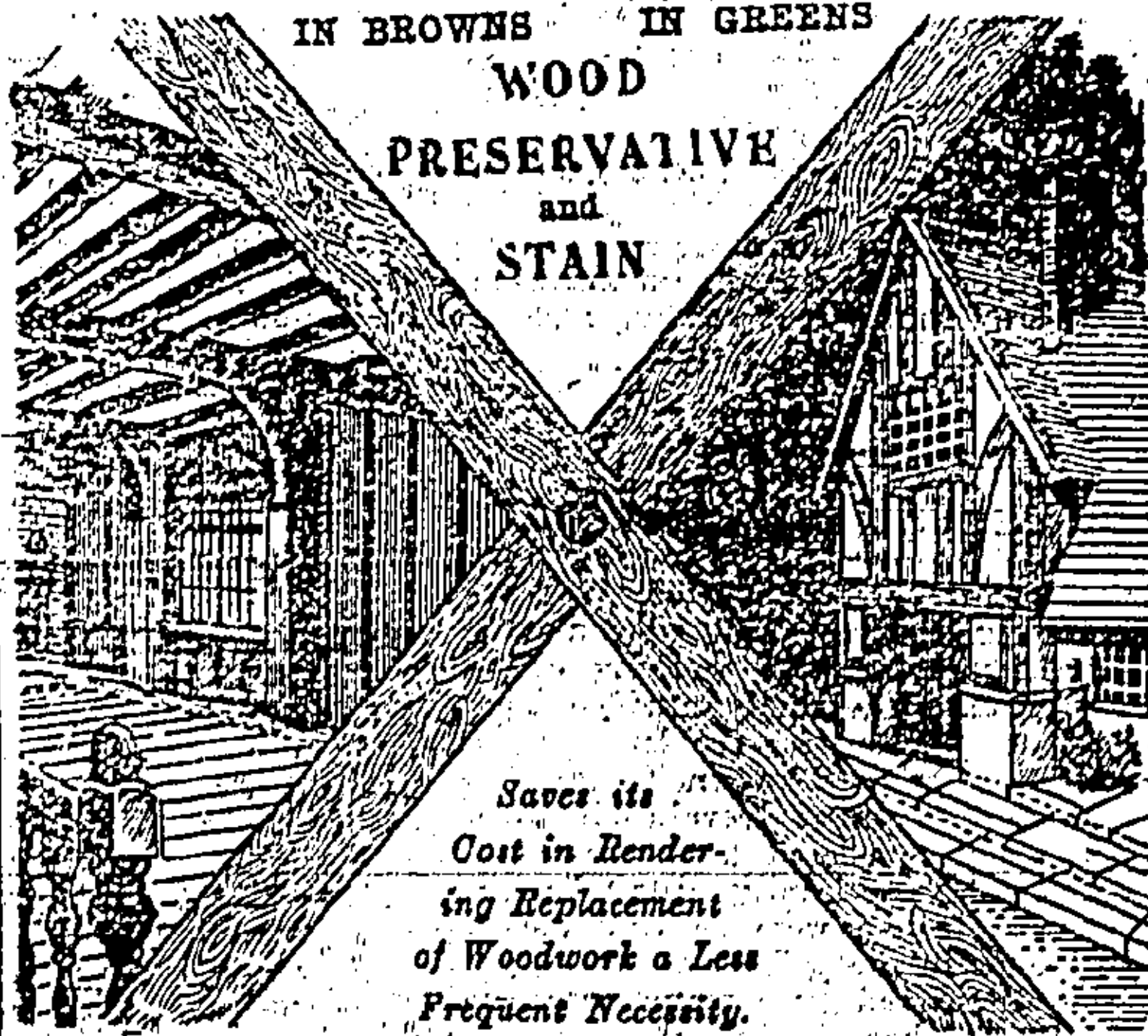
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CUFFING A PRINCE.

STORY OF KING EDWARD RECALLED
BY GOLDEN WEDDING.

An amusing episode in the life of the
late King Edward VII. is recalled by
the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs.
Lamb, of Millom (Westmorland).

It was the mother of Mr. Lamb who
cuffed the ear of King Edward when
he was Prince of Wales. The Prince,
who was a small boy at the time, and
was spending a holiday at Grassmere,
chased some lambs.

Their owner, Mrs. Lamb, resented the
proceedings. She caught hold of his
Royal Highness, gave him a good shaking,
accompanied by a cuff on the ear
and some sound advice as to his future
conduct.

The Prince's tutor hurried up and told
Mrs. Lamb that the boy was the Prince
of Wales. "I don't care," said the
angry lady, "he must not chase my
lambs into the lake."

Mrs. Lamb was the wife of a farmer,
and the story is still told in the Grass-
mere district, where they live long and
have good memories.

U.S. AIRWOMAN KILLED.

FALL FROM 1,000 FEET.

Miss Laura Bromwell, the well-known
air woman, who on May 18th looped the
loop in an aeroplane 199 consecutive
times, was killed to-day by a fall at the
Mineola aviation field. Miss Bromwell
was flying at an altitude of 1,000ft., and
had just come out of a loop when the
aeroplane crashed.

Experts consider that Miss Bromwell
lost control of the aeroplane when the
straps holding her in her seat became
disarranged. The machine, which was a
borrowed Canadian single-seater, lurched
suddenly as Miss Bromwell was coming
out of a loop, side-slipped and then got
into a tail spin, falling like a plummet.
The girl's body was found amid the
tangled debris. Death had evidently
been instantaneous.

Miss Bromwell, who was only 22 years
of age, obtained her pilot's certificate
two years ago, and since then had been
specializing in "stunts." She had, how-
ever, always had a premonition that she
would meet her death while "stunting."
In addition to holding the world's re-
cord for women for looping, she held
the American women's speed record, hav-
ing attained a speed of 135 miles an
hour.

BESITY A SIGN OF HONESTY

FAT MEN TOO CONTENTED TO
STEAL.

Men who swear, men who have become
fat, and men who have married are the
best risks for insurance companies who
issue policies to insure against the dis-
honesty of employees, according to a state-
ment by Mr. F. N. Withey, of the Na-
tional Surety Company, New York.

"Profane men," says Mr. Withey, "get
rid of all their 'cussedness' simply by
swearing, and there is no evil remaining
in them to be diverted to thievery."

"Fat men are so fond of eating that
they lick their chops and do not want
to harm anybody. They are too satisfied
with a world which feeds them well to
desire to rob it. Married men, because
of the sobering responsibilities of family
life, are more honest than bachelors in
the proportion of six to one."

"The Chinese lead in honesty among
all the world's races as tested in Amer-
ica. This, however, may be due to the
fact that for many ages theft was punish-
able by death in China. Anglo-Saxons
rank next. The Northern European races
show greater honesty than the South
Europeans. Environment plays a great
part in Jewish honesty. A Jew living
in a slum is a very poor risk for a
surety company."

All women are far more honest than
men. When women go wrong, it is either
vanity and love of finery or the relief
of dire poverty. Cranks make good
risks, but beware of the sleek, suave,
oily person who agrees with everything
that is said and rarely expresses an
opinion of his own."

NAPOLEON'S ROMANCE.

"LOVE NECKLACE" FOUND.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19th.
The stolen amber "love necklace," gift
of Napoleon Bonaparte to Josephine, has
been recovered. And with its finding is
revealed a tale as intriguing as any of
the historic jewel mysteries.

Some twenty-five years ago the neck-
lace was stolen from the Louvre, in Paris.
An international search was started. The
French Chamber of Deputies offered a
reward of \$150,000 for its recovery. The
French Secret Service was sent on the
trail. But no trace could be found of
the historic necklace. And as the years
went by its disappearance was forgotten
by all but a few Secret Service detectives
and some experts on antiques.

About six months ago the necklace
found its way to a curio store in China-
town here. So little attention was paid
it that there is but slight information at
hand regarding the identity of the in-
dividual who peddled it. It is believed,
however, to have been brought into port
by a French sailor, who sold it without
any realization of its value. And so the
Bonaparte beads, unrecognized by tourists
and others, were placed on display in a
modest show-case, with a price-tag of \$25
stuck behind them. In the assortment of
valuable scarabs and cameos they were
overlooked. Finally, a few weeks ago, a
New York couple, touring in California,
bought it.

The remainder of the story has been
gathered from correspondents, chiefly with
the Tiffany Company of New York, accord-
ing to the police reports here. Returning
home the tourists went to a jewellery firm,
and inquired whether or not the beads
were worth the \$25 paid for them. They
were amazed when a few moments later
a price of \$50,000 was offered for the neck-
lace. Going to Tiffany's they made a
similar inquiry. It was then that they
learned that the beads, when placed under
a powerful microscope bore the engraved
(Continued as foot of next column.)

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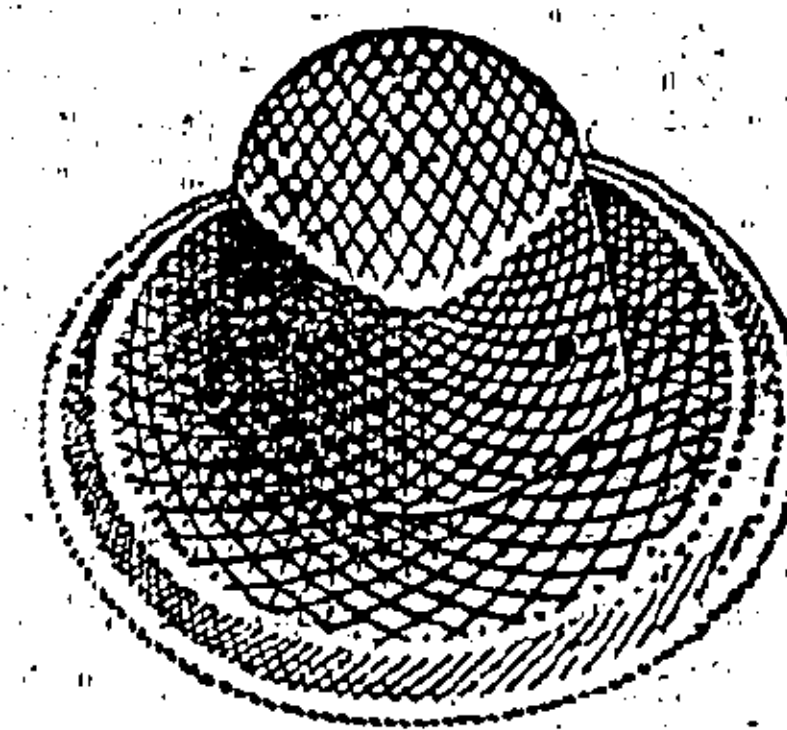
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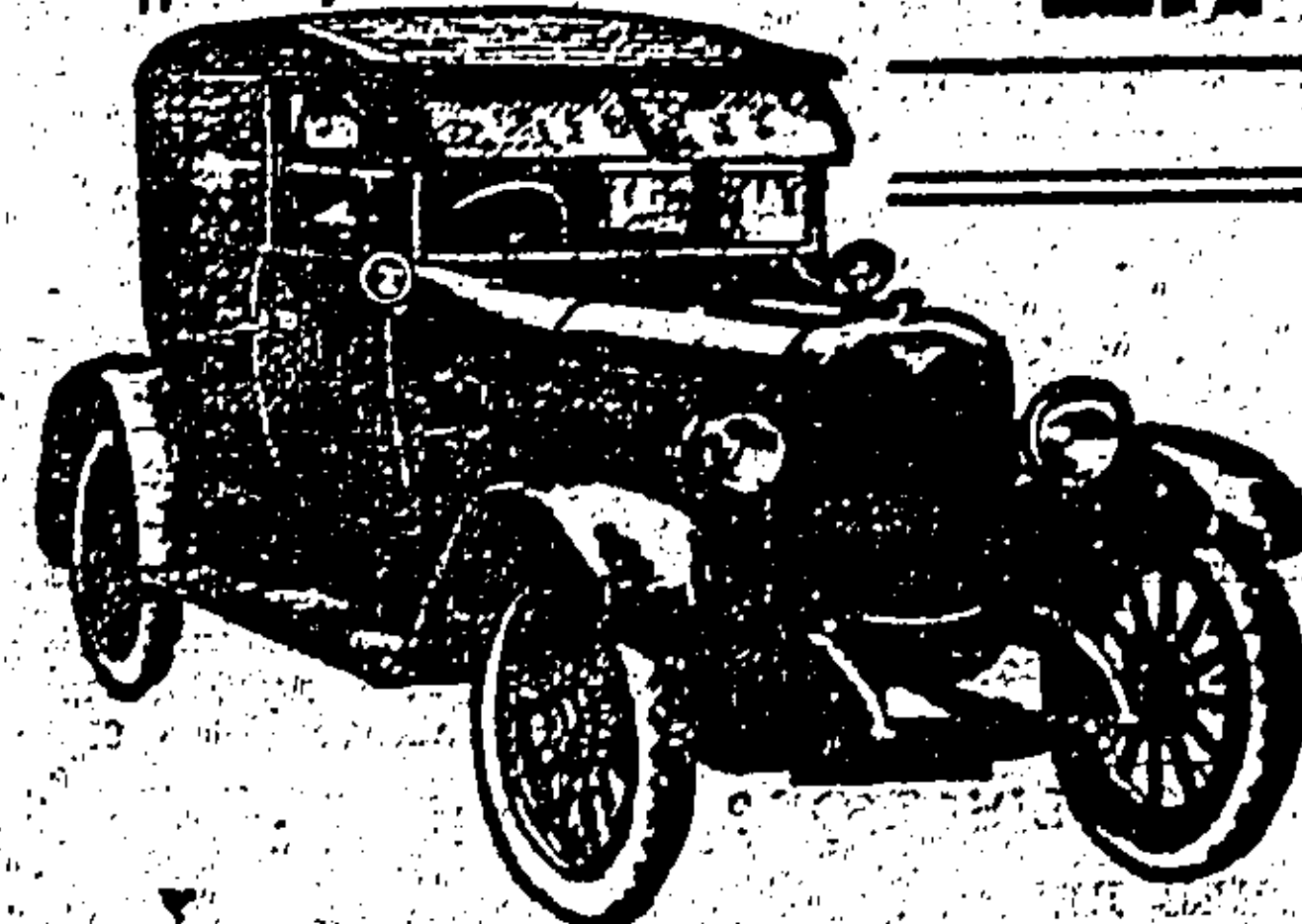
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words, "Napoleon to Josephine." They were offered \$25,000, and accepted that sum.

The Tiffany firm, it is understood, has returned the beads to the French Government. And so the famous amber "Love Necklace" has been recovered, though the mystery surrounding its varied adventures remains still unsolved.—REITER.

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RANGOON MARU ... Monday, 25th July.
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jections to anything in the nature of a
restrictive trade policy.A hundred years ago, in a time of
depression following a great war, the
merchants of London presented to
Parliament a memorable petition against
the "Anti-Commercial Principles" of the
respective system then in force. To-day,
moved by the same anxieties, weighed
down by far heavier taxation, and face
to face with proposals intended to re-
new the restrictive methods of the past,
we submit that it is essential to the re-
vival of confidence that no legislative
or administrative measures should be
taken which would diminish the total
output of British industry or check the
free exchange of British goods.The burden of taxation can only be
lightened if the necessity for public
economy is resolutely faced. The pre-
sent rate of national expenditure threatens
to cripple the country's resources and
to impair its credit abroad.In our judgment, it is more than the
commercial community can bear, more
than the capacity of the nation can
afford, more than, were proper econo-
mies effected, the nation need be asked
to sustain.The system of Government regulat-
ing trade by licences, controls, and de-
partmental orders, has, admittedly, how-
ever well-intentioned, had in many cases
unfortunate results. Political interfer-
ence with the natural course of com-
merce with regard to economic laws
invariably does mischief. British trade
needs nothing so much for its recovery
as freedom to deal with its own dif-
ficulties, to study and provide for its
own interests, and to work out its own
salvation.It is as true as it was a hundred
years ago that foreign commerce con-
duces to the wealth and prosperity of a
country by enabling it to import the
commodities which other countries are
best able to supply, and to export in
payment those articles which from its
own situation it is best adapted to pro-
duce; that freedom of restraint is cal-
culated to give the utmost extension to
foreign trade and the best direction to
capital and industry; and that the
maxim of buying in the cheapest market
and selling in the dearest, which re-
gulates every merchant in his individual
dealings, is the best rule for the trade
of the whole nation.The policy of trying to exclude the
productions of other countries, with the
well-meant design of "encouraging our
own, cannot increase the volume of
commerce or the total volume of em-
ployment here. But it may well compel
the consumers, who form the bulk of our
population, to submit to privations in
the quality or quantity of the goods they
buy.The importation of foreign goods
does not diminish the activities of our
people, because such goods can only be
paid for by the produce of British
capital and labour. The advocates of
restriction are too apt to lose
sight of the elementary fact that nations,
or rather individual members of nations,
buy foreign goods because they need
them, not to benefit others, but to
benefit themselves, and pay for them by
producing goods which the foreigner in
his turn requires. We cannot limit im-
ports into this country without limiting
our export trade, and striking a grave
blow at the world-wide commerce on
which this island kingdom principally
depends.Trade is exchange. No nation
which lives by trading with others can
prosper unless other nations prosper
too. We hold to-day great stocks of
goods. We are ready to manufacture
more. There is a large and insistent
demand for them abroad. But owing to
the paralysis of Continental commerce—
due in part to the restrictive barriers
which the new States have set up be-
tween themselves—the would-be buyers
of our goods have not the means to
pay for what they want. We have to
build up the market that we need by
encouraging Continental nations to ex-
port to us. For it is only by exports
and provide funds for the payment of
their debts. In such a situation we be-
lieve that all expedients to control and
hamper imports into this country, whether
by licences, tariffs, or any other
means, can only retard improvement
in the Continental exchanges and pre-
vent the natural recovery of trade.
Legislation of this nature, while it may
increase the profits of a few selected in-
dustries, cannot fail to check our output
as a whole, and to increase the costs
of production to a level which may make
it increasingly difficult for British
traders to compete successfully with
others in the markets of the world.With party or political consid-
erations we, as bankers, are not concern-
ed. But in the interests of British in-
dustry and commerce, now menaced by
anxieties which it would be a profound
mistake to underrate, we desire to enter
a respectful protest against every re-
strictive regulation of trade which tends
to diminish the resources of the State.The resolutions are signed—C. S.
Addis, Avebury, Henry Bell, R. H.
Brand, E. C. Brown, Chalmers, L. E.
Chalmers, L. Currie, F. C. Goodenough,
H. C. Hambro, B. M. Holland-Martin,
Inchcape, F. Huth Jackson, R. M.
Kindersley, H. S. King, Walter Leaf,
James Leigh-Wood, F. C. Le Marchant,
R. McKenna, Algernon H. Mills, Ed-
ward Paul, J. Beaumont Pease, Felix
Schuster, J. Hope Tritton, and R. V.
Vassar-Smith.I never wish to see a Government sub-
sidy again.—President of the Board of
Trade.**NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES**SS. "PORTHO" ...
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.**NOTICE**CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSHIL-
LES in connection with above Steamer
are hereby informed that their Goods with the
exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are
being landed and stored at their risk into the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be
obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
instructions are received from the Consignee
before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed
here.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned, Goods remained undelivered after
the 25th July, at Noon, will be subject to rent
and landing charges.
All claims must be sent in to me on or before
the 25th July, or they will not be recognized.
All damaged packages will be examined by
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on Monday,
the 25th July, at 10 a.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.E. BODENFUSSE,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, July 19th, 1921. [1211]**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.****NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.**THE Steamship**"KWAISANG"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited, whence, and/or
from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 25th July, at 5 p.m.
will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged packages
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined. Claims against the steamer
must be presented within 10 days of arrival,
otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, June 22nd, 1921. [1225]**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.**CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer**"CYCLOPS"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be dis-
charged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it
will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be
ready for delivery from Godown on and after
21st July.Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice
has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between
the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free
storage period.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the steamer's Godown and all goods
remaining undelivered after the 27th July, will
be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the undersigned on or before the
10th Aug., or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 21st, 1921. [1224]**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.****NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.
THE Company's Steamship"SADO MARU"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.
Optional Goods will be carried on unless in-
structions are given to the contrary, before
Noon, To-day.Goods not cleared by July 29th, 1921, will
be subject to rent.
Damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignee's
and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed
hour on Tuesday and Friday. All claims must
be presented within three days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which date they cannot be
recognized. No claims will be admitted after
the Goods have left the Godowns.NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 22nd, 1921. [1230]**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"MANILA"Arrived Hongkong, on July 22nd, 1921.
From LONDON, PORT SAID, ADEN,
COLOMBO & STRAITS.Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their goods
are being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark
and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are
landed.Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions have been given to the contrary
six hours before arrival of the Steamer.Goods not cleared within 8 days, including
date of arrival, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.Damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and
the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD &
DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Tuesdays.
All Claims must be presented within ten days
of the Steamer's arrival here after which date
they cannot be recognized.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godown.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 22nd, 1921. [1220]**INDO-CHINA**

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KWAISANG"	Mon.	25th July.	3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LOHANG"	Tue.	27th July.	8 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"CHUNSENG"	Wed.	27th July.	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	Wed.	27th July.	3 p.m.
BANDAKAN	"YANNIS"	Wed.	27th July.	3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Wed.	27th July.	3 p.m.
MANILA	"YJENSANG"	Fri.	29th July.	3 p.m.
YOKOHAMA	"CHIFSHING"	Sun.	31st July.	10 a.m.
Kobe via SHANGHAI & Mori	"YATSHING"	Sun.	31st July.	10 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and
Singapore, starting from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits
and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.
All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are
fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified
Surgeon.SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and
Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can
be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all
Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good
passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo,
calling at Souchou when convenient.BURNAY LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons
steamers, "HINSANG" and "YANNIS", both steamers
having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on
through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau
and Lahad Datu.TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between
Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Wailuwei and Chafu.BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok,
via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger
accommodation.**CALCUTTA LINE.**S.S. "KWAISANG" will be despatched on or about
Monday, 25th July, at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG
& CALCUTTA.Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET,
TENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENAMOI"	27th July	Dra. Hongkong
M.V. "GLENADE"	6th Aug.	
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	21st Aug.	

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENLUCE"	26th July	LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG
M.V. "GLENAMOI"	28th Aug.	GLASGOW, LONDON & ROTTERDAM
M.V. "GLENADE"	1st Sept.	GLASGOW, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	23rd Sept.	GLASGOW & ROTTERDAM

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

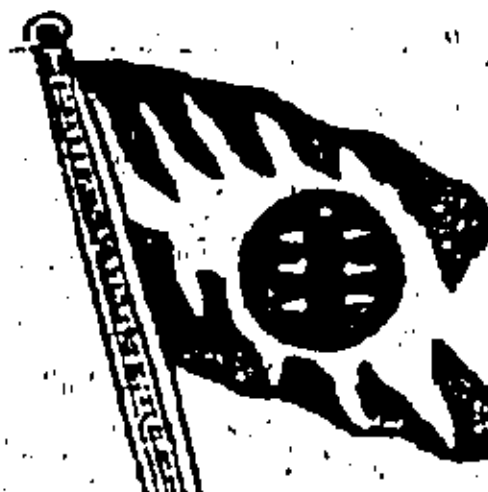
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

Tel. No. 21 and 22, and 2696.

Cable Address
Kawakisen, Kobe.

Bentley's A.B.C. 6th Ed.
and Scott's Codes.



Telephone: Sannemly
3844, 3933.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA
(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)
CAPITAL PAID-UP ¥20,000,000.
President: Mr. Y. KAWAKAMI.
Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA.
Managing Director: Mr. MARUYAMA.
The Company has on hand a Large Number of
NEW CARGO STEAMERS
ALWAYS READY FOR
CHARTERS of all descriptions.
The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet—
Eleven steamers of 8,200 tons each deadweight.
And under the Company's Management—
Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.
Two steamers of about 9,400 tons deadweight each.
(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)
For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the
KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA
No. 2, Bunko, Kobe.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

July 22nd.
Arco Maru, Japanese str., 1,208 tons, Capt. M. Ono, from Wakanatsu, with coal.—Y.K.K.
Tehang, British str., 1,228 tons, Capt. McCulloch, from Swatow, in ballast.—B. & S.
Tsawang, British str., 2,225 tons, Capt. D. Skinner, from Moji, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Lokyang, British str., 979 tons, Capt. C. J. Matlock, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

July 23rd.
Pop Arcana, French str., 3,900 tons, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Messageries Maritimes.
Hailong, British str., 1,108 tons, Capt. W. Cooper, from Foochow and Swatow, with a general cargo.—D.L. & Co.

Hopang, British str., 1,359 tons, Capt. Ferguson, from Canton, with a general cargo.—J.M.
Hinle, Chinese str., 720 tons, Capt. N. Usugi, from Canton, in ballast.—Chinese.

Hydrangea, British str., 561 tons, Capt. Jenkins, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Chin On S.S. Co.
Kaiping, French str., 177 tons, Capt. F. Dubois, from Pakhoi, with a general cargo.—Sing Kee.

Kyukiang, British str., 1,223 tons, Capt. Harding, from Canton, in ballast.—B. & S.
Sanka Maru, Japanese str., 1,513 tons, Capt. H. Isaki, from Canton, in ballast.—M.B.K.

Shima Maru, Japanese str., 1,153 tons, Capt. Fankura, from Wakamatsu, with coal.—Suzuki & Co.
Shinko Maru, Japanese str., 1,147 tons, Capt. K. Masuda, from Canton, in ballast.—M.B.K.

Sawa Maru, Japanese str., 6,873 tons, Capt. Michio Machida, from Seattle and Shanghai, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Szechuen, British str., 1,584 tons, Capt. Wm. Benson, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Tenri Maru, Japanese str., 481 tons, Capt. Kawahara, from Canton, in ballast.—Yacama Tanko.
Yoro Maru, Japanese str., 1,306 tons, Capt. K. Ishii, from Wakamatsu, with coal.—Mitsui Bishi Kaisha.

CLEARANCES.

July 23rd.
Atsuta Maru, for Takao.
Chenan, for Shanghai.
Chongya, for Pakhoi.
Hatching, for Swatow.
Hopang, for Swatow.
Kayo Maru, for Swatow.
Wangchow, for Haiphong.
Pheunphai, for Saigon.
Sanka Maru, for Hongkong.
Shinko Maru, for Foochow.
Shunshing, for K. C. Wan.
Szechuen, for Canton.
Taiwan, for Shanghai.
Tenri Maru, for Naha.
Tsileboet, for Yokohama.
Wheatland Montana, for Manila.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

FOR JAVA.

Ports of call:—Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

S.S. "MACASSAR MARU" ... sailing on 27th July.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call:—Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" ... sailing on 25th July.
S.S. "BORNEO MARU" ... sailing on 5th Aug.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI, Manager,
No. 5, Queen's Road Central.
[197]

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. **Hailong**, on July 23rd:—Mr. L. G. Wilkinson.
 DEPARTURES.
 Per s.s. **Chingon** July 23rd, for Singapore:—Mr. and Mrs. Vemo, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Miss Rosier, Miss Penrose, Miss Orlinton, Miss Dale, Miss de Brett, Mr. and Mrs. Koster, Archdeacon Barnett, Mr. Mansfield, Mr. White, Mr. F. P. da Silva, Miss Patrick, Miss McDearmid, Miss Chillingworth, Miss Lucina, Mr. Masters, Mr. Orlinton, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Lopez, Mr. Farshin, Mr. Desormes, Mr. McMahon, Mr. Bedam, Mr. Dolabool, Mr. E. Norrie.

STEAMERS' MOVEMENT.

The N.Y.K. s.s. **Nagato Maru** (Calcutta line) left Singapore for this port on July 21st, and is expected here on July 28th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Ascania (Blue Funnel), due August 7th.
Bolton Castle (Dodwell Castle Line), due about July 30th.

Elpenor (Blue Funnel), due August 21st.
Eumaeus (Blue Funnel), due August 29th.
Glaucus (Blue Funnel), due August 14th.
Inaba Maru (N.Y.K.), due August 15th.
Kanowna (E. and A.), due July 24th, about noon.

Keemun (Blue Funnel line), due July 29th.
Kitani Maru (N.Y.K.), due August 3rd.
Montecagle, due August 11th.
Nagano Maru (N.Y.K.), due August 2nd.
Nagato Maru (N.Y.K.), due July 28th.
Ningchow (Blue Funnel), due August 10th.

Proteslaus (Blue Funnel line), due August 14th.
Silver State (Admiral line), due July 31st.
Tsuyo Maru (T.K.K.), due August 4th.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

STEAMERS FOR

STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia, Fernia Gulf, Continental American, and South African Ports.

THE Steamship "DUNERA," Captain Walker, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on or about SATURDAY, the 20th, August, 1921, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.
 Bulk and Valuables and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.
 Parcels will be received at this Office until 8 p.m., the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
 For further particulars apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July 14th, 1921. [119]



HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji), Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

Pacific Steamer	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver	Atlantic Steamer	From Canada	Due Liverpool
E. Russia	Aug. 18	Sept. 5	E. Britain	Sept. 10	Sept. 16
Montecagle	Aug. 23	Sept. 10	Melita	Sept. 23	Oct. 1
E. Asia	Sept. 15	Oct. 3	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
E. Japan	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
E. Russia	Oct. 13	Oct. 31	Victorian	Nov. 11	Nov. 20
Montecagle	Oct. 26	Nov. 19	E. Britain	Nov. 26	Dec. 4

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp & Havre.
 Allotment of accommodation on these steamers is held in Hongkong. Through reservations made and tickets issued here. Early reservation necessary.

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily.
 Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.
Hongkong Office. Telephone 752. Cable Address GACANPAC.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Freight and Passenger.

For SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, ROBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU; and for BALTIMORE via LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO, SAN JOSE, LA LIBERTAD, CORINTO, BALBOA, CRISTOBAL, KINGSTON & HAVANA.
 AMERICAN STEAMERS.

"EQUADOR" ... sailing Aug. 10th, 1921.

Telephone No 141

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Hotel Manikona, Hongkong.

Cable Address "SOLANO".

[192]

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENTS, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

For SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU

AMERICAN STEAMERS

"EMPIRE STATE" ... sailing Aug. 31st.

SHANGHAI-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight Only

For HAIPHONG

S.S. "CADDOPPEAK" ... sailing day/night July 28th

MANILA-EAST-INDIA SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.

Monthly Sailings.

ROUND THE WORLD SERVICE

Freight Only, Monthly Sailing.

San Francisco to Yokohama, Kobe, Dairen, Tientsin, Shanghai, Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta, Colombo, Bombay, Alexandria, Bizerta, Marseilles, Barcelona, the via Baltimore, Norfolk, Cristobal, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
Telephone 141. Cable Address "SOLANO". Hotel Manikona, Hongkong.

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU

"THE PLYMOUTH OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
FERRIA MARU	9,000	July 30th, at 10.30 A.M.
TAIYO MARU	23,000	Aug. 12th.
SIBERIA MARU	23,000	Aug. 27th.
TERZO MARU	23,000	Sept. 9th.
KOREA MARU	20,000	Sept. 20th.

* Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

via JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLENO, ARICA & IQUIQUE

THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
CHOYO MARU	16,500	July 28th.
GINYO MARU	16,500	Aug. 10th.

* Cargo only

For full information regarding passengers freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375

Agents at Canton:

Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

[84]

STRUTHERS & DIXON, Inc.

GREEN STAR LINE.

Operating Far Eastern services for account of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To SINGAPORE

"West Henshaw" ... 25th July

To VANCOUVER & SEATTLE (via MANILA)

"West Ison" ... 20th Aug.

To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO (via SHANGHAI & JAPAN)

"West Henshaw" ... 25th Aug.

* Also cargo accepted for Transshipment at San Francisco and/or Seattle for weekly sailings to

NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. & Canadian Overland Common (Points)
 HONGKONG OFFICE:—1st floor, Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Road, Tel. 3008.
 [45]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJILEBOET	JAVA	in port	24th July	JAPAN
HWAH HSIN	—	16th July	19th July	JAVA
TJITAROEM	JAVA	3rd Aug.	7th Aug.	JAPAN
TJILIWONG	—	loading 8th Aug.	11th Aug.	BEKAWAN-DELI/JAVA
TJIKEMBANG	JAVA	30th July	6th Aug.	SAN FRANCISCO

* Wireless Telegraphy.
 The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a daily qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
 For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building, First Floor

Telephone No. 1674.



VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ
 (United Netherlands Navigation Company)
 HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN
 (Holland East Asia Line)

(Members of the Straits, China and Japan Conferences).

Regular monthly service between

JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI HONGKONG AND

MANILA

AND

AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG

AND BREMEN

Sailings subject to alterations.

Steamers	Loading	For	Sailing on or about
"RADJA"	Aug. ...	AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	15th Aug.
"TJISONDARI"	Sept. ...	ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	25th Sept.
"ALDERAMIN"	Oct. ...	AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	24th Oct.
"BOERBOE"	Nov. ...	ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	10th Nov.
"TOBA"	Dec. ...	AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	10th Dec.

For full particulars please apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

General Agents,

Tel. No. 1674.

York Building.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers



For BOSTON

and/or

NEW YORK

S.S. "CELTIC PRINCE" ... 20th Aug. (via Suez).

For Freight and full particulars ...

(FAR EAST) LIMITED,

Telephone 3150

St. George's Building

[125]

SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT
DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY, LIMITED,
 TOKYO, JAPAN.
 SOLE AGENTS:
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.,
 HONGKONG.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
 HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO
 via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu.
 s.s. "NANKING" s.s. "NILE" s.s. "CHINA"
 Sept. 9th July 30th at Noon 9th Aug.
 HONGKONG to MANILA
 s.s. "NANKING" ... Aug. 30th
 HONGKONG to SINGAPORE
 s.s. "NILE" s.s. "CHINA"
 Sept. 16th
 FAST FREIGHT SERVICE
 Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada.
 Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.
 C. T. SUBRIDGE, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AGENT,
 PRINCE'S BUILDING, 100 HONG KONG STREET.
 TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT.
 No. 1934. No. 2161.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH & CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

LONDON, GLASGOW, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

S.S. "KASAMA" ... 12th Aug.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to Reiss & Co. CANTON

General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"HELENUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 6th Aug.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To	Ball
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA"	On 25th July	Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"KIUKIANG"	On 25th July	Noon.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"KANCHOW"	On 26th July	10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SZECHUEN"	On 26th July	Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 28th July	Noon.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YINGCHOW"	On 30th July	4 P.M.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & H'PHONG	"KAIKONG"	On 2nd Aug.	9 A.M.
SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SHANTUNG"	On 2nd Aug.	Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 2nd Aug.	4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidehips. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAILOONG" ... Capt. W. Couper | TUESDAY, July 26th, at 2 P.M.
"HAIHONG" ... Capt. W. C. Passmore | FRIDAY, July 29th, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Place).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LIPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.P. & O. - British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, ANNAMIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (approx)	Destination
"SYRIA"	7,000	30th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	9,000	6th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DUNERA"	5,400	20th Aug.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"MANILA"	7,300	25th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	8,000	2nd Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHYBER"	9,000	16th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SUDAN"	6,700	14th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SARDINIA"	8,800	23rd Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARMA"	9,000	13th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"EUBALUS"	3,800	27th July	Singapore.
"GREGORY APCAR"	4,700	2nd Aug.	Calcutta via Singapore & Rangoon

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"KANOWNA"	7,000	26th July, Noon.	Manila, Thursday Island,
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	22nd Aug.	Townsville, Brisbane,
"EASTERN"	4,000	19th Sept.	Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"JAPAN"	6,000	30th July.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	9,000	1st Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yama.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,100	2nd Aug.	Yokohama direct.
"DUNERA"	5,400	8th Aug.	Yokohama only.
"ARRATON APCAR"	4,500	10th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P.O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gordon & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Sunday, 14th Aug.

BUENOS AIRES-BIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

"PANAMA MARU" ... Thursday, 25th Aug.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

"MALAY MARU" ... Wednesday, 27th July

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service

"KISHU MARU" ... Monday, 1st Aug.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—

Via Shanghai and Japan. Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"MANILA MARU" ... Tuesday, 2nd Aug.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco

Panama and Cuban Ports.

"HAYRE MARU" ... Sunday, 14th Aug.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

"SHUNKO MARU" ... Saturday, 30th July

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 31st July

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY

"BOHEU MARU" ... Thursday, 28th July

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YABUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building, [30]

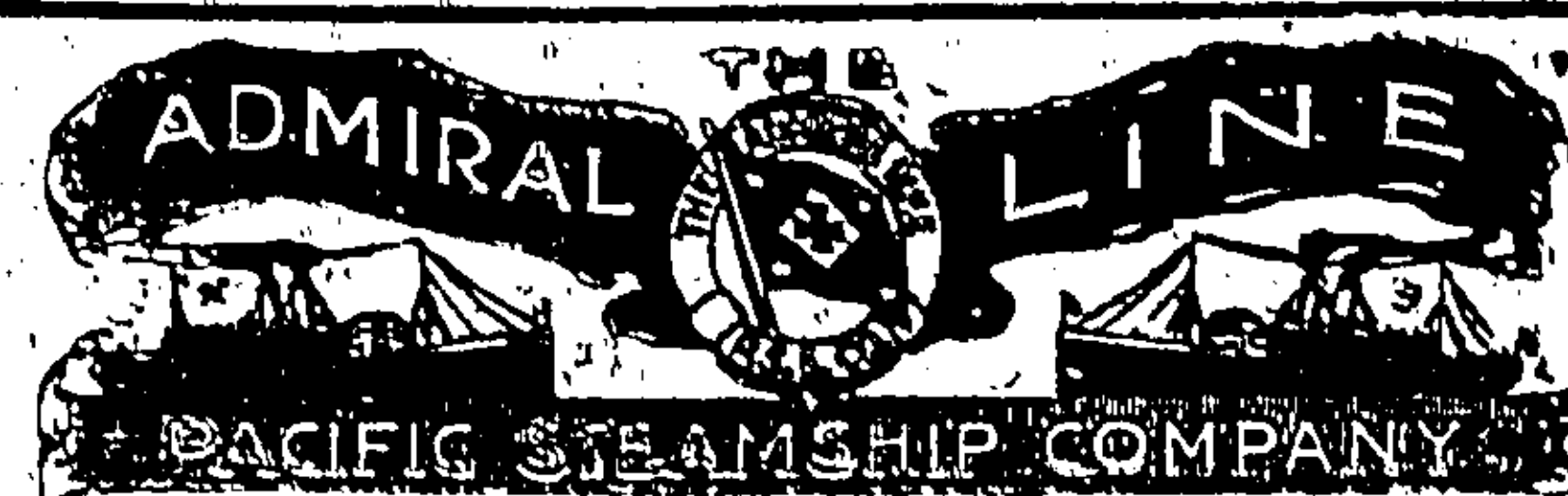
AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia Lv. Hongkong for Australia

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.
For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents. [38]



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

(Calling Shanghai & Japan Ports)

From Hongkong

Arrive Seattle

S.S. "SILVER STATE"	For MANILA	Aug. 2nd	
S.S. "SILVER STATE"		Aug. 13th	Sept. 2nd
S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE"		Sept. 2nd	Sept. 22nd
S.S. "WEYATCHEE"		Oct. 2nd	Oct. 22nd
S.S. "CITY OF SPOKANE"		Aug. 20th	

PASSENGER & FREIGHT

FOR TRIESTE & HAMBURG

S.S. "CHINA SEAS" ... Aug. 25th

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

S.S. "ABERCOSS" ... Sept. 6th

(Calling at Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama & Portland)

S.S. "MONTAGUE" ... Aug. 7th

Through Bill of Lading issued to Orient Line Company

Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 & 2478.

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions. [71]

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

TO

SAIGON-SINGAPORE-BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

PASSENGERS & FREIGHT.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SAIGON-SINGAPORE-JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "LAKE ONAWA" ... Sailing Aug. 3rd

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

OFFICES—

5th Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS, Telephone 2477 & 2478.

Passenger Office,
QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, LES HOPPER ST.

[52]

SERVICE TO UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "BELLFLOWER" ... to NEW YORK ... Aug. 15th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP
LINES, INC.,

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

Telephone

2477 & 2478.

AGENTS

5th Floor

HOTEL MANSIONS

[72]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"CORDILLERE" ... 1,000	On or about 15th Aug.

MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUBOIT, SUEZ & PORT SAID	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000 "CORDILLERE" ... 10,000 "ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000 "ATLANTIQUE" ... 12,000 "PAULELECAT" ... 20,000	On or about 16th Aug. During 2nd part of Sept. During 2nd part of Oct. During 1st part of Nov. During 1st part of Dec.
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For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. BODENFUSEL,

Acting Agent,
Queen's Building,

Telephone 740

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"VICTORIA"

Aug. 20th.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

YANG CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.

Agents,
113, Cross Street, Central

Tel. 2307

POST OFFICE NOTICE

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SWATOW	Swatow	25th inst
CALCUTTA AND STRAITS	Nagato Maru	26th inst
BALUCH	O. M. Mohol	26th inst

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
*Swatow, *Straits and *Bangkok	Chienhua	Monday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Kiukiang	Monday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, *Bangkok, Calcutta and Aden	Kiukiang	Monday, 25th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow	Hydrangea	Monday, 25th, 3.30 P.M.
Pakhoi and *Haiphong	Kiukiang	Monday, 25th, 5.00 P.M.
*Swatow, and Bangkok	Kiukiang	Tuesday, 26th, 9.00 A.M.
Japan & San Francisco	Choy Maru	Tuesday, 26th, 10.00 A.M.
Philippine Is., Australia and New Zealand	Kiukiang	Wednesday, 27th, 9.45 A.M.
via Thursday Island	Kiukiang	Wednesday, 27th, 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai, and N. China	Shanghai	Tuesday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuzhou	Hai Lung	Tuesday, 25th, 1.00 P.M.
Hoibow and Haiphong	Lochana	Tuesday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Lochana	Wednesday, 27th, 11.00 A.M.
Sandakan	Yuanis	Wednesday, 27th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, *Straits and *N. China	Kiukiang	Wednesday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuzhou	Lochana	Thursday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Takao	Shanghai Maru	Thursday, 28th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Shanghai	Friday, 29th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuzhou	Hai Lung	Saturday, 30th, 9.45 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Honolulu	Nile	Saturday, 30th, 10.30 A.M.
Canada, U.S.A., and South America	Nile	Saturday, 30th, 10.30 A.M.
via SAN FRANCISCO	Nile	Saturday, 30th, 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai, and North China	Yankee	Saturday, 30th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, N. China, and Japan	Yankee	Sunday, 1st, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Kiukiang	Monday, 1st, 9.00 A.M.
Hoibow, Pakhoi, and Haiphong	Kiukiang	Tuesday, 2nd, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and N. China	Shanghai	Tuesday, 2nd, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Yuanis	Tuesday, 2nd, 3.00 P.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES LONDON SERVICE (DIRECT).

"TEUCER"	12TH AUG.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"TERESIAS"	16TH AUG.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"CALCHAS"	30TH AUG.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"KEEMUN"	6TH SEPT.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"NELEUS"	13TH SEPT.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE (DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

"AGAMEMNON"	25TH JULY	Rotterdam, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"EURYPYLUS"	8TH AUG.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool.
"CYCLOPS"	19TH AUG.	Havre, Rotterdam & Liverpool.
"ATREUS"	30TH AUG.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool.

PACIFIC SERVICE (VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

"PROTESILAS"	3RD AUG.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"IXION"	24TH AUG.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"TALTHYBIUS"	14TH SEPT.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.

NEW YORK SERVICE (VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

"HELENUS"	6TH AUG.	via Suez.
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PASSENGER SERVICE

"ASCANIUS"	8TH AUG.	for Shanghai.
"TERESIAS"	16TH AUG.	for Singapore & London.
"ASCANIUS"	7TH SEPT.	for Singapore & Liverpool.
"PYRRHUS"	11TH OCT.	for Singapore & London.

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

(AN AMERICAN BANK)

Capital	U.S. \$4,000,000		
Surplus, over	U.S. \$2,000,000		
HEAD OFFICE:	BRANCH:		
NEW YORK.	SAN FRANCISCO.		
Head Office for the Orient,			
SHANGHAI.			
BRANCHES:			
CANTON	HANKOW	MANILA	TIENTSIN
CHANGSHA	PEKING	SINGAPORE	
B. WEUSTHOFF,			
Acting Manager.			

DAIRY FARM NEWS FISH

FILLETS	80 cts. per lb.
HADDOKS	70 cts. per lb.
KIPPERS	60 cts. per lb.
RED HERRINGS	80 cts. per lb.

CHEESE

GOUDA (Full Cream)	\$1.25 per lb.
AUSTRALIAN CHEDDAR	\$1.00 per lb.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.

53

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—6, Des Vaux Road Central.
 Hongkong Branch:—Pavani Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at Rates 2 per cent., 4 per cent., 5 per cent. respectively.
 Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.

J. USANG LY, Manager.
 Hongkong, July 7th, 1919. [80]

COMMERCIAL

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

July 23rd.

ON LONDON.—	Telegraphic Transfer	1/8 1/2
	Bank Bills, on demand	4/8
	Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	—
	Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	2/9
	Credit, at 4 months' sight	2/10
	Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/10 1/2
ON PARIS.—	Bank Bills, on demand	630
	Credit, 4 months' sight	630
ON NEW YORK.—	Bank Bills, on demand	49 1/2
	Credit, at 60 days' sight	52 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—	Telegraphic Transfer	—
	Bank Bills, on demand	21 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—	Telegraphic Transfer	—
	Bank Bills, on demand	21 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—	Bank Bills, at sight	—
	Private, 30 days' sight	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—	On demand	101
ON MANILA.—	On demand—Poco	106 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—	On demand	107 1/2
ON BATAVIA.—	On demand	154
ON HONGKONG.—	On demand	nom.
ON SINGAPORE.—	On demand	—
ON BANGKOK.—	On demand	7 1/2
SOUTHERN BANK'S Buying Rate		\$ 7.16 1/2
GOLD LEAF 100 fine, per toad		\$19.80
BAR SILVER per oz.		38.1.